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TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1855. VOL. 5---NO 22.

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POETRY.

From the Charleston Mercury.

WHAT A SERMON SHOULD BE.

Should be brief; if lengthy, it will steep
The heart in apathy, our eyes in sleep;
The dull will yawn, the chapel lounger doze,
The fallen flag, and memory's portals close.

It should be warm; a living altar coal,
To melt the icy heart and charm the soul;
Not cheerless, dull, harangue, however read,
Can never rouse the soul, or raise the dead.

It should be simple, practical, and clear;
No vain spun theory to please the ear;
No various lay to tickle letter'd pride,
But leave the poor and plain unedified.

It should be tender and affectionate,
Like warm theme who wept lost Salem's fate—
Every laws with words of love allay'd,
Sweetly warm and awfully persuade.

It should be manly, just, and rational;
Expressive conceived and well expressed withal;
Not stuff'd with silly notions apt to stain
The sacred desk, and show a muddy brain.

It should possess a well adapted grace,
Situation, audience, time, and place;
A sermon form'd for scholars, statesmen, lords,
For peasants and mechanics ill accords.

Should with evangelic beauties bloom,
Like Paul's at Corinth, Athens, or at Rome:
Like some Epictetus or Sterne esteem,
But precious Saviour is the gospel theme.

It should be mixed with many an ardent prayer,
To reach the heart, and fix and fasten there,
That God and man are mutually addressed,
Implants a blessing, man is truly blessed.

It should be closely, well applied at last,
To make the moral nail securely fast;
Then art the man, and thou alone will make,
Like Felix tremble, and a David quake!

TWO WAYS TO LIVE ON EARTH.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

There are two ways to live on earth,
Two ways to judge'—to act—to view:
All things here have double birth—
Right and wrong—a false and true.

Give me the house where kindness seeks
To make that sweet which seemeth small:
There every lip in fondness speaks,
And every mind hath care for all.

Those inmates live in glad exchange
Of pleasure, free from vain expense;
Those thoughts beyond their means ne'er range,
Nor wise denials give offence.

Who in a neighbor's fortune find
No wish, no impulse to complain;
Who feel not—never felt—the mind
To envy yet another's gain.

Who dream not of the mocking tide
Ambition's foiled endeavor meets—
The bitter pangs of wounded pride,
The fallen power that shuns the streets.

Though fate deny its glittering store,
Love's wealth is still the wealth to choose;
For all that gold can purchase more,
Are gauds it is no loss to lose.

Some beings, whereso'er they go,
Find naught to please or to exalt;
Their constant study but to show
The actual modes of finding fault.

While other, in the careless round
Of daily wants and daily care,
Can yet cull flowers from common ground,
And twice enjoy the joy they share.

Oh! happy they who happy make,
Who blessing, still themselves are blest;
Who something spare for other's sake,
And strive in all things for the best.

☞ We like to see a woman treading the holy path of duty, unblinded by sunshine, unscathed by storm. There are hundreds who do so from the cradle to the grave—heroines of endurance of whom the world has never heard—but whose names will be bright hereafter, even beside the brightest angels.

MISCELLANEOUS

STEP-MOTHERS:
OR,
THE POWER OF PREJUDICE.

BY MRS. M. E. ROBINSON.

'And so Mr. Burton is really going to marry again,' said my cousin Caroline, as I took my work basket and seated myself beside her.

'And who is the happy person?' I asked.

'Happy indeed! Who would think of expecting happiness where step-mothers are concerned?' she exclaimed.

'But is not the lady amiable, Caroline?' I continued.

'As to that, I do not know,' was the answer; 'I am not acquainted with her. But I really think Mr. Burton a cruel man. He cannot have his child's happiness at heart, or a strange woman would not be brought into his family, to destroy the merry days of Clara. I do not believe that a good step-mother ever existed.'

'Why, Caroline, you speak very warmly, and without much experience, I fear,' said Mrs. Marshall, a friend who was visiting in the family, and overheard the observation.

'Perhaps I do,' replied Caroline. 'But candor compels me to say that I have witnessed more discord and unhappiness produced in families by step-mothers, than from any other one cause.'

'But you should recollect, my dear, that your remark might be qualified somewhat. There are exceptions to every rule. Do you not suppose that there have been step-mothers who loved children not their own, and were equally beloved by them in return?' asked Mrs. Marshall, earnestly.

'I will not dispute that you may know of such cases, but I cannot say as much for myself,' said Caroline, firmly. 'I may be prejudiced, perhaps.'

'I think I could convince you that you are somewhat; but I fear my remarks on this disagreeable theme would not be listened to with much pleasure,' rejoined the visitor, looking archly at Caroline.

'You wrong me, Mrs. Marshall,' said the latter, with warmth. 'I am perfectly willing to be convinced that my sentiments are erroneous on this subject. And look—Maria has laid aside her work, and I know will listen gladly. Is it not so, cousin?'

Having signified my assent, Mrs. Marshall commenced:

'For the sake of convenience I shall put my relation in the first person. When I was ten years old my mother died. I did not realize her loss but when I saw her borne to her last resting-place, and the earth thrown over her, I sobbed as though my heart would break. Her health had always been delicate, and I was petted and indulged quite too much for my good. Being an only child, I was almost idolized by both parents; but the beneficial influence my mother ever exerted over me, prevented evil consequences. Was I dull? she was unusually attentive to my lessons—her kind, affectionate words, a fond kiss, or a smile of encouragement was sufficient reward. Was I remiss in duty, or careless—the grieved and reproachful glances from her mild, expressive eye, would immediately soften my feelings and make me obedient. But the pure, disinterested and fervent love of a fond mother is never valued until we are deprived of it by death.

'The sorrows of childhood are not lasting. My father turned to me in his grief and loneliness, and for a time I was happy. I was confided to the care of a woman who had lived in the family since my mother's marriage. She had acted in the capacity of nurse and companion to the latter, and was very fond of me. It was probably this circumstance that prevailed upon my father to leave me so much in her society.—She was rather an ignorant woman, and had many superstitious notions and prejudices, one of which was a violent antipathy to step-mothers.

'How this dislike originated, I know not; but her ideas on this subject were repeated so often in my hearing, that naturally I also imbibed the same opinions. I was taught to dread nothing so much as a step-mother; one that would usurp the place of my dead mother, and no doubt treat me unkindly.

'One year passed away. My father began to absent himself oftener than formerly. His absence would have passed unremarked by me, had not the suspicious looks and changed manner of nurse awakened my apprehensions. Suspicion soon became certainty. A rumor spread abroad that I was soon to have a new mother.—Although I was but a child, I was unhappy. This, however, was kept from my father.

'Alice,' said nurse to me one day, 'people say that your father is going to bring home a new mother for you. I am very sorry, for he has forgotten your poor, dear mother sooner than I could have thought. But do not cry, Alice, I shall stay, if they will let me, on purpose to take your part, and once in a while put by a little cake and a few sweetmeats. You shall have one friend to look after you,' she added, kissing my cheek, down which the tears were coursing.

'O, nurse, I cannot—will not like her! Why could father do so?' I exclaimed, sobbing bitterly. 'She will not let me sit in the parlor, nor read any books, nor—'

''But you can sit with me, darling,' interrupted the nurse; 'so don't make your head ache with crying. It will do no good.'

'While I was thinking of this thoughtless and ill-timed speech, my father entered the room and affectionately kissed my forehead.

''What is the matter, Alice? What has gone wrong?' he asked.

'I made no reply, for I did not wish to tell the truth.

''Come and sit on my knee, Alice; I want to talk with you,' he continued. I rather reluctantly obeyed.

''Since your dear mother left us,' he resumed, 'I know you have been very lonely and unhappy. I have been thinking, my child, that if you had some one to love and care for you with a motherly affection, it would be much pleasanter.—Should you not like a new mother, my dear Alice?'

''I do not want another mother! She will not love me, and I shall not love her,' I sobbed, burying my face in my hands.

''Mrs. Hammond, who has been talking to the child?' asked my father, sternly. 'Such feelings come not without cause.'

'The person addressed did not dare speak her mind, and therefore made some evasive answer. It did not seem to satisfy my father, for he sat quite silent for a long time, looking distressed and disappointed.

''Alice,' he resumed, smoothing down my hair, affectionately, 'be always good and obedient, and no one can help loving you. Mrs. Hammond, I trust I need not remind you that I wish the lady I shall bring here as my wife, treated with due respect.'

''He need not expect that I shall give up my authority,' muttered nurse, as my father left the room. 'If he does, he will find himself much mistaken. I'm not used to be dictated to.'

'Thus were my dislike and fears augmented. The dreaded day came. I was sent for to see my new mother for the first time. I went down reluctantly, fearing, I knew not what, and timidly entered the apartment. Had I heard nothing to her disparagement, I must have been prepossessed in her favor. She was young and beautiful, and her bright black eyes sparkled with good humor and happiness, as she sat by the fire, gaily chatting with my father.

''And so this is Alice,' she observed, as I slowly advanced. 'Sit by me, my dear, and tell me all about your books and lessons. We shall become very good friends, I think, when we are better acquainted.' And my step-mother gently took me by the hand, and pressed her lips to my forehead.

'I could not have disliked her, I could not have resisted that winning, pleading way, had I not made up my mind not to be pleased with her at all events. I drew back without a word of greeting or response. My father looked surprised and mortified, and my mother somewhat disappointed.

''Can you not speak, Alice? You are not usually so silent,' said the former, as if excusing my taciturnity.

'Do not urge her, Edward. I am a stranger, you know, and she is not aware that I love her even now,' she replied; while a smile, which must have been a sad one, played over her countenance.

'My father gave me permission to retire, and I availed myself of it with more pleasure than I dared manifest. Days and weeks passed away. My mother endeavored by every means in her power to gain my good will. She interested herself in my employments, smiled pleasantly on me, and spoke words which are ever acceptable to young and confiding hearts.

'But all in vain. We had no feelings in common, and I was indignant that she should ask or expect that I would regard her with other sentiments.

'Why do you shun me, Alice?' she said to me one day. 'Will you not love and regard me as a mother? You are the same to me as my own child. I would do anything to make you happy.'

''You are not my mother! Mrs. Hammond says so; my mother is dead!' I exclaimed, bursting into an agony of tears. 'I shan't try to love you, for it is very wicked! O, why did my mother die?' And flinging the arm which was passed around my waist from me, I ran to my own room. I wept—O, how bitterly!—Jealousy of my father's divided affection mingled with my indignation at what I termed her unjust demands. I thought, until my brain seemed on fire, my head whirled, my eyes grew dim, and I knew nothing more.

'When reason returned, I was first conscious of a soft hand arranging the pillow, and bathing, with a cooling liquid, my fevered brow. The clothing was lightly and carefully placed over my emaciated form, and the soft step and gentle voice told of a discreet and attentive nurse.—The weakness of infancy was upon me; I could neither speak, nor raise my heavy lips, which seemed of leaden weight. But I distinctly heard every sound; each word of suppressed conversation was balm to my ears.

'Thank God, Edward!' said a voice, in a whisper. 'The physician has just gone, and he says there is a favorable change.—Do not despair, my husband; Alice will yet be restored to us. Hope for the best. Continued watching must have fatigued you—why not try to obtain a little sleep?'

'If my child lives, to God and you will she owe her life,' replied my father, with solemnity; for I recognized his voice.—'Her own mother could not have watched her with more untiring assiduity and disinterested affection. For nearly two weeks you have scarcely left this sick chamber; let me prevail upon you to take some rest. Alice seems easier now, and I will remain alone with her,' he added, earnestly.

'I am not fatigued, Edward,' was the gentle rejoinder. 'I will remain until evening; for she might wake and find no one near her. I hope she may yet regard me with different feelings. I must try and win her love.'

'Was I dreaming, or did my step mother speak? Could one whom I had disliked, slighted and repelled, think and feel, as she had spoken? The tone expressed sincerity, but her actions testified more than words. Yes, the truth came home to me with powerful force, that I had grieved and wronged a loving and affectionate heart; I had allowed bitter and revengeful thoughts to take root in my bosom, and poison the peace of my young life.

'I sighed unconsciously, and with an effort opened my eyes. My step-mother sprang to the bed-side, and with a look of anxiety took my hand within hers and bent over me. Our eyes met. I could not resist the impulse which compelled me to raise my arms and clasp them about her neck, as she bent to kiss me. My tongue was loosened. The tears rained from my hitherto closed eyes, as I murmured,

'Forgive me! forgive me! You *are* my mother!'

'Do not talk, my dear Alice,' she replied, soothingly, wiping away the tears. 'You have been very sick, but with good nursing will soon be well again. I see you will love me yet, and that we shall all be happy in future,' she added smiling—but this time it was anything but a sad one.

'And how can I see my darling Alice safe again, and hear her asking your forgiveness without following her example?' exclaimed a voice. It was Nurse Hammond, who had entered unperceived and threw herself at my mother's feet. 'I was I who have done all the mischief,' she continued. I taught her to dislike you, and *all* step-mothers. But your kindness to a motherless girl has won my heart.—You are not so heartless as I imagined.—I will not get up until you forgive me, too.' And her earnestness attested her sincerity.

'I forgive everything, Mrs. Hammond. Let all this be forgotten between us,' replied my step-mother, while tears dimmed the lustre of her beautiful eyes.

'Good feeling is restored, and I feel quite satisfied,' said my father, stepping forward, with a countenance radiant with happiness. 'But we must not forget our patient—our darling Alice. Sleep will be the best prescription for her.' Another kiss from father and mother, and I was left alone with Nurse Hammond.

'In my excited and nervous state, sleep was absolutely necessary. I was weary and exhausted; but in the course of two hours awoke much refreshed. I grew better rapidly, and soon left my bed. I daily became more and more attached to my step-mother. As the dark veil of prejudice fell from my eyes, I saw her worth; and, child as I was, appreciated her self-denying attentions. Nurse told me of the days of care, and sleepless nights of anxiety that she passed by my side.

'Need I tell you, Caroline,' resumed Mrs. Marshall, after a short pause, 'that the identical Alice was myself, and the dreaded step-mother, my own?'

'And you learned to love her?' asked Caroline.

'As an own parent. Gratitude and love took the place of dislike and aversion. To the day of her death, I experienced nothing save kindness at her hands. Her memory is revered, and her virtues remembered.'

'You have nearly convinced me, I must confess,' said Caroline, thoughtfully. 'I shall view the subject in a different light in future.'

'Do so. And when you hear step-mothers disparaged, and their conduct censured, hear both sides; for in nine cases out of ten they are blameless. Rest assured, Caroline, that they are more 'sinned against than sinning.'

THE MYSTERIOUS CASKET.

BY MARTHA H. BUTT.

I roamed in a fairy land; forms as light as sunbeams floated round me; flower queens were taking recreation in their gardens and giving friendly advice to the haughty flowerets who lifted up their haughty heads with a commanding air, shaking the dew drops from their rusting places. Soon I came to a coral grotto. Fairies were holding converse there. The queen of sylphs rode by in a chariot which was constructed of a large diamond richly carved; to this was harnessed innumerable humming birds of the most dazzling hues. She alighted and entered the hall; her voice resounded through the grotto like the notes of a small musical bell. The fairies appeared to be much absorbed in conversation. I endeavored to divine upon what important subject they were conversing, when suddenly my eyes glancing across the room I beheld a casket; every one was looking upon it with eagerness. One of the nymphs commanded keys to be brought forth; one bunch consisted of gold, another of silver, and the third of some dull looking metal. She spoke: "Whoever can unlock this mysterious casket, to her will I give power to understand all things."

The first one whose eye she met was "Pride." "Come forth," said the fairy, and trythy skill."

Now with a haughty air, Pride took the most glittering key and endeavored to open the casket, but it was all in vain. Thus did the fairy call upon nearly the whole assemblage, but none could unlock the mysterious casket. At length but one remained; she sat unperceived, as modest as the violet hid 'neath a cluster of leaves. Her name was "wisdom." She possessed apparently no charms whatever; her person was not adorned by any gem; she was clad in innocence, modesty and virtue.—The queen of sylphs knew she was there, but left her for the last. She directed her eyes towards Wisdom who blushed deeply to see herself thus gazed upon now by the whole assemblage (for no sooner did the queen speak to her than all eyes were turned toward's her.) "Come forth, and see if thou canst not show us the contents of this mysterious casket." With light step and blushing cheek she took within her delicate white hand the key, and as if by magic power unlooked the casket.—All eyes were turned to the spot. Pride and Envy looked with feelings of scorn.—In the casket was a scroll upon which was written "Knowledge." Suddenly her face became more animated and she seemed to understand all things; she stood there and expounded many mysteries.

Oh! what an imperishable treasure did this before uncared for one possess—the key which unlocked the mysterious casket of "Knowledge."

A TALE OF ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

WOMAN'S CURIOSITY.

A lodge of the I. O. O. F. at Woodstown determined to have their lodge room done up clean and nice, it was unanimously resolved that Mrs. K——should be employed to do the job.

After the meeting adjourned the Guardian who knew the inquisitive character of Mrs. K——, procured a billy goat and and placed him in a closet which is kept as reservoir for the secret things. He then informed the good lady of the wishes of the lodge, and requested her to come early the next morning as he would then be at leisure to show her what was and was not to be done.

Morning came and with it Madame K. with her broom, brushes, pails, tubs, etc., prepared and armed for the job, the guardian was waiting for her.

Now, madam, said he, I will tell you what we want done, and how we came to employ you. The brothers said it was difficult to get any body to do the job and not be meddling with secrets in that little closet: we have lost the key and cannot find it to lock the door. I assured him that you could be depended on.

'Depended on!' said she, 'I guess I can, my poor, dear, dead and gone husband, who belonged to the Free Masons or the Anty Masons, I don't know which, used to tell me all the secrets of the concarns, and when he showed me the marks of the gridiron made when he was initiated, and told me how they fixed poor Morgan, I never told a living soul to this day; if nobody troubles your closet to find your secrets till I do, they'll lay there till they rot—they will.

'I thought so,' said the guardian, 'and I want you to commence in that corner, and give the whole room a decent cleaning, and as I have pledged my word and honor for your fidelity to promise, now don't go in that closet!' and then left the lady to herself.

No sooner had she heard the sound of his feet on the last step of the stairs than she exclaimed, 'Don't go in that closet! why, what on earth can there be in that closet?—I'll warrant there is a big gridiron, or some nonsense just like the anty-masons, for all the world, I'll be bound. I will just take one peep, and nobody will be any the wiser, as I can keep it to myself.'

Suiting the action to the word, she stepped softly to the door of the forbidden closet—turned the button—which was no sooner done than—Bah-ah-ah! went the Billy goat, with a spring to regain his liberty, which came nigh upsetting her ladyship. Both started for the door, but it was filled with the implements of house cleaning, all were swept clear from their position down to the bottom of the stairs.

The noise and confusion occasioned by such unceremonious coming down stairs, drew half the town to witness Mrs. K—'s efforts to get from under the Goat and a pile of pails, tubs, brooms and brushes in the street. Who should be first on the spot but that rascally door-keeper, who after releasing the goat, which was a cripple for life, and uplifting the other rubbish, that bound the good woman to the earth anxiously enquired if she had been taking the degrees?

'Taking the degrees!' exclaimed our lady, 'if you call tumbling from the top to the bottom of the stairs, with the devil jumping on ye as ye go, taking things by degrees, I have then; and if ye frighten folks as bad as ye have me, and hurt 'em to boot, I'll warrant they'll make as much noise as I did.'

'I hope you did not open the closet, madam,' said the door-keeper.

'Open the closet? Eve eat the apple she was forbidden? If you want a woman to do anything tell her not to do it, and she'll do it sartin.'

'I could not stand the temptation. The secret was there—I wanted to know it—I opened the door, out popped the tarnal critter right in my face. I thought the devil had me, I broke for the stairs with the devil butting me every jump—I fell over the tub, and got down stairs as you found us—all in a heap.'

'But, madam,' said the door-keeper, 'you are in possession of the great secret of the order, and must go up and be initiated, sworn and ride the goat in the regular way.'

'Regular way?' exclaimed the lady, 'and do you suppose I am going near that tarnal place again and ride that critter without a bridle or ladies saddle? No, never! I don't want nothing to do with the man that rides it. I'd look nice perched on a billy goat, if it was a goat, wouldn't I? No, never! I'll never go nigh it again, or your hall nother; and if I can prevent it, no lady shall ever join the Odd-fellers. Why, I'd sooner be a free mason, and be broiled on a gridiron as long as fire could be kept under it, and pulled from a garret to a cellar, with a halter, in a pair of old breeches and slippers just as my poor dear, dead and gone husband tised to tell me they served him, and he lived over it too, but I never could live over such another ride as I took to-day.

You may rest assured I shall never see a Goat but what I shall think of the Odd Fellows and the degrees.

'HERE SHE GOES, AND THERE SHE GOES.

The following amusing and well-told story was published in one of the city papers of Gotham, about a dozen years ago. It occasioned at that time a good deal of merriment:

Not long since two stylish-looking persons put up for the night in the upper part of the city. On the morrow, after ordering their bill, they sent for the landlord, who was not long in waiting upon his aristocratic guests.

'I wish to purchase that old clock up stairs—will you sell it?' asked the elder, while the younger cast his eyes over the columns of a newspaper which lay upon the table. The landlord, who had set no great value on the clock, except as an heir-loom, began to suspect it might possess the virtue of Heywood's chair, and filled with coin—and almost involuntarily the three ascended to the room which contained it.

'The fact is,' said the elder, 'I once won twenty pounds with a clock like that.'

'Twenty pounds!' ejaculated the landlord.

'Yes. You see there was one like it in a room down in Essex, and a fellow bet me he could keep his fore-finger swinging with the pendulum for an hour, only saying—'Here she goes, there she goes.' He couldn't do it. I walked the money out of him in no time.'

'You did! You couldn't walk it out of me, I will bet you ten pounds I can do it on the spot.'

'Done,' cried the stranger.

The clock struck eight, and with his back to the table and door, the landlord popped into a chair.

'Here she goes, there she goes,' and his finger waved in curve, his eyes fully fixed on the pendulum. The fellows interrupted—'Where's the money? Plank up the money!'

The landlord was not to lose in that way. His fore-finger slowly and surely went with the pendulum, and his left hand disengaged his purse from his pocket, which he threw behind him on the table. All was silent; the dapper man at length exclaimed—

'Shall I deposit the money in the hands of the waiter?'

''Here she goes, there she goes!' was the only answer.

One of the wags left the room. The landlord heard him go down stairs, but he was not to be disturbed by that trick.

Presently the waiter entered and touching him upon the shoulder, asked—

Mr. B—— are you crazy? What are you doing?'

'Here she goes, there she goes!' he responded, his hand and fore-finger waving as before.

The waiter rushed down stairs, called one of the neighbors, whom he invited up to see his master. They ascended, and the neighbor, seizing him gently by the shoulder, in an imploring voice, said—

'Mr. B——, do not sit here. Come, go down stairs; what can possess you to sit here?'

'Here she goes, there she goes!' was the only reply, and the solmen face and the slowly moving finger settled the matter.

'He *is* mad,' whispered the friend in a low voice; 'we must go for a doctor.'

The landlerd was not to be duped, he was not to be deceived, though the whole town came to interrupt him.

'You had better call up his wife,' added the friend.

'Here she goes, there she goes?' repeated the landlord, and his hand still moved on.

In a moment his wife entered, full of agony of soul.

''My dear,' she kindly said, 'look on me, it is your wife who speaks.'

'Here she goes, there she goes!' his hand continued to move, but his wife wouldn't go; she would stay, and he thought she was determined to conspire against him and make him lose the wager. She wept, as she continued—

'What cause have you for this? Why do you do so? Has your wife'—

'Here she goes, there she goes!' and his finger seemed to be tracing its airy progress, for anything she could ascertain to the cantrary.

'My dear,' she still continued, thinking that he thought of his child, whom he fondly loved, would tend to restore him, 'shall I call up your daughter?'

'Here she goes, there she goes!' the landlord again repeated, his eyes becoming more and more fixed and glazed, from the steadiness of the gaze. A slight smile which had great effect upon the minds of those present, played upon his face, as he thought of the many unsuccessful resorts to win him from his success in baffling them. The physician entered. He stood by the side of the busy man. He looked at him in silence, shook his head and to the anxious inquiry of his wife answered—

'No, madam. The fewer persons here the better. The maid had better stay away; do not let the maid'—

'Here she goes, there she goes!' yet again in harmony with the waving finger, issued from the lips of the landlord.

'A consultation, I think, will be necessary, said the physician. 'Will you run for Dr. A—?'

The kind neighbor buttoned up his coat and hurried from the room.

In a few minutes Dr. A——, with another medical gentleman entered.

'This is a sorry sight,' said he to the doctor with him.

'Indeed it is, sir,' was the reply. 'It is a sudden attack, one of the—

'Here she goes, there she goes!' was the sole reply. The physicians stepped into a corner and consulted together.

'It is advisable, I think, that his head should be shaved,' said one of the physicians to the other, who assented, 'and I will despatch a servant for a barber,' which resolution he immediately put into effect.

'Here she goes, there she goes!' almost shouted the landlord, as the minute hand arrived at the desired point.

The barber arrived; he was naturally a talkative man, and when the doctor made some casual remark, reflecting upon the quality of the instrument he was about to use, he replied—

'Ah, ha! Monsieur, you say very bad razor. 'Tes beautiful! Look!—look! Ver gud, isn't he?'

'Here she goes, there she goes!' screamed the landlord, his hand moving on—on his face gathering a smile, and his whole frame in readiness to be convulsed with joy.

The barber was amazed. 'Here she goes; there she goes!' he responded, in the best English he could use. 'Vare, vare shall I begin? Vat is dat he say?'

'Shave his head at once,' interrupted the doctor.

'Here she goes, there she goes!' for the last time, cried the landlord, *as the clock struck the hour of nine*, and he sprung from his seat in an ecstasy of delight, screaming at the top of his voice, as he skipped around the room—

'I've won it! I've won it!'

'What?' said the waiter.

'What?' echoed the doctors.

'What?' re-echoed the wife.

'Why, the wager—ten pounds!' But casting his eyes around the room, and missing the young men who had induced him to watch the clock, he asked—

'Where are those young men who supped here last night? Eh? Quick!—Where are they?'

'They went away in their phæton nearly an hour ago, sir,' was the reply of the waiter.

The truth flashed like a thunderbolt through his mind. They had taken his pocket book with twenty-one pounds therein, and decamped—a couple of swindling sharpers, with wit to back them.

☞ 'My dear,' said an anxious father to a bashful daughter, 'I intend that you should be married; but I do not intend that you should throw yourself away on any of the wild worthless boys of the present day. You must marry a man of sober and mature age—one who can charm you with wisdom and good advice—rather than with personal attractions. What do you think of a fine mature husband of fifty?' The timid, meek, blue eyed little daughter looked into the man's face, and with the slightest possible touch of interest in her voice, answered: 'I think two of twenty-five would be better, pa.'

LAWYER TURNED CARPENTER.—The lawyer who 'filed a bill, shaved a note, cut an acquaintance, split a hair, made an entry, raised a haul, got up a case, framed an indictment, empannelled a jury, put them in a box, nailed a witness, hammered a judge, chiseled a client, and bored a whole court.'—all in one day—has since 'laid down the law' and turned carpenter.—*Springfield Republican.*

☞ A young man rather stingy in the matter of household expenses, having purchased a watch, placed it in his fob, and strutting across the floor, said to his wife: 'Where shall I drive a nail to hang my watch upon, that it will not be disturbed or broken?' 'I do not know of a safer place,' replied his wife, 'than in our meat barrel; I'm sure no one will think of going *there* to disturb it.'

☞ 'So here I am between two tailors,' said a beau at a public table, where a couple of young tailors were seated, who had just begun business for themselves. 'True,' replied one of them, 'we are new beginners, and can only afford to keep one goose between us.'

VERY UNGALLANT.—The last Knickerbocker has the following upon a poetess with red hair:—

'Unfortunate woman, how sad is your lot—
Your ringlets are red and your poems are not.'

☞ A fellow said to a Jew: Do you know that they have Jews and jackasses in England: 'I didn't sir,' replied the Israelite, 'but if it be true, it is fortunate that you and I are not there.'

☞ The famous saying of Shakspeare, that 'there is a divinity which shapes our ends,' is illustrated in the employment of about a thousand pretty girls at Milford, in making gentlemen's gaiter boots.

☞ If you feel as if you didn't know where to go or what to do—kinder chaotic and indefinite—get married. For bringing one down to a fixed fact, and making him feel somehow and where, matrimony is a great article.

☞ 'John how does the thermometer stand?'

'Against the wall, dad.'

'I mean how is the mercury?'

'I guess its pretty well, dad; it hasn't complained lately.'

'You little rascal, is it colder than yesterday.'

'I don't know, dad, I'll go out and feel.'

☞ A Dutchman thus describes the New Yorkers: 'Fine peobles; dey go about der sthreets all day cheating each oder, and dey call dat pisiness.'

INAUGURATION OF GOV. BRAGG.

On Monday last, the first day of January, THOMAS BRAGG, of the County of Northampton, was inaugurated as Governor of North Carolina in the Commons Hall, in the presence of the members of the two Houses of the General Assembly and a large concourse of spectators. At the hour of twelve, the members of the Senate, preceded by their Speaker, the Hon. Warren Winslew, late Acting Governor, entered the Commons Hall, and took seats to the right of the Speaker, the Speaker of the Senate taking the seat assigned him on the right of the Hon. Samuel P. Hill, Speaker of the Commons. Soon after, Gov. Bragg entered the Hall, attended by Messrs. Faison, Davis, Yancy, Patterson, Martin and Shipp, the committee of arrangements on the part of the two Houses; and also by Chief Justice Nash, and the Hon. W. H. Battle and Hon. R. M. Pearson, Judges of the Supreme Court.

The oaths of office were administered by the Chief Justice with much solemnity and impressiveness; after which Gov. Bragg arose and delivered his Inaugural Address, which will be found below. It is, in every respect, an admirable document—a document worthy of the man, of the occasion, and of the State over whose destinies he has been called to preside.—Upon the three great questions of the day—Free Suffrage, Internal Improvement, and the Rights of the slaveholding States—it is clear and emphatic, and fully up with the wants of the time and the expectations of the people.

Fellow Citizens
of the Senate and House of Commons:

Elected by a majority of the freemen of the State, to fill the Chief Executive office within their gift, I have, in obedience to their will and the requirements of the Constitution, appeared before you this day, and solemnly sworn that I will discharge the duties of the important trust confided to me, "without favor or affection, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the State, and according to the best of my skill and ability."

Seriously impressed as I am by the responsibilities thus solemnly assumed, and which are so well calculated to excite reflection and self-examination, I shall enter upon the discharge of my duties, not without distrust of my qualifications for the high station to which it has pleased my fellow citizens to elevate me; but, at the same time, with an earnest endeavor, not only to obtain the approbation of those whose suffrages I have received, but also to advance and secure the welfare and prosperity of my native State.

Fortunately, however, for myself and for the best interests of the State, I shall not be unaided in the execution of my office. For while to the freemen of the State belongs the power of electing their Governor, to the General Assembly, under the Constitution, is confided the selection of his Council—a body which it will be my duty as well as my pleasure, on all important occasions, to consult, and in whose wisdom and experience I shall at all times confidently rely.

It has not been usual, I believe, for those who have preceded me in my office to enter fully, on occasions like the present, into an expression of their opinions and views upon questions pending before the people or in the Legislative Halls of the State. Nor, I suppose, is it expected of me now to depart from a course, sanctioned by usage, and perhaps proper in itself. Yet, I am now, and trust I ever shall be ready, on all proper occasions, to express my opinions and take my fair share of responsibility touching every question which may concern the interest, the welfare and the prosperity of our people.

I hope, however, in order to avoid misconception, that I shall be pardoned for a slight departure from the usage to which I have adverted, in now making a brief reference to some matters of public moment, which hitherto have been much discussed throughout the State, and in relation to which there has been and is still a deep and abiding interest felt.

Prominent among these has been the question of so amending our State Constitution, as to extend the right of suffrage, by abrogating the freehold qualification for Senatorial voters. It would be a waste of words, as well as useless consumption of time, to discuss the merits of that question here; it has already been thoroughly discussed, and in my opinion there is no question in regard to which there has been a clearer and less equivocal expression of public sentiment.

Time and again has it come before the people, and on every occasion, through the broad expanse of the State, and from the sea shore of the East to the mountain summits of the West, their voice has been heard in its favor.

In our last State canvass it ceased to be a subject, upon the merits of which, save with here and there an exception, there was any controversey. It was virtually conceded on all hands, that the amendment was one not only desired by a very large majority of our people, but which was right and proper in itself. If controversy there was, it was only as to the means of effecting the change; whether it should be done by the Legislative or Conventional mode of amending the Constitution. I need not at length reiterate here my opinions on that subject; they were freely and repeatedly expressed in almost every section of the State, and were substantially the same that were entertained and expressed in almost every section of the State, and were substantially the same that were entertained and expressed time after time, both officially and unofficially by my immediate predecessor. It will be sufficient for me to say that I have seen no cause to change those opinions, sanctioned as they have been, so often, by the popular vote.

Changes in our fundamental law should not be made for slight or transient reasons. The wise men who formed our Constitution, so intended, and they have well provided, in the instrument itself, safe-guards against such evils. But when a change is proposed which all or nearly all agree should be made, a careful consideration of the subject has led me to the conclusion that there is no way in which it can be done, so practicable, so economical, and withal so safe and conservative in its character, as that of first requiring the sanction of the large Constitutional majorities in each branch of two successive Legislatures, and the subsequent ratification of the proposed amendment, by a direct vote of the people themselves.

There is another subject that has attracted in a large degree, the attention of the people of the State, and which, from its very great importance, deserves more than the brief notice which I shall bestow upon it on the present occasion. I allude to the subject of internal improvement.

The natural resources of our State, in an agricultural, mineral and commercial point of view, are certainly great; but they need the assistance of those artificial means which the science and capital of our day have so wonderfully supplied, to the end that they may be improved and developed. These are facts about which all will agree, while there may be some difference of opinion as to the extent to which the State should embark in a system of Railroad improvements, especially at this time. Wild and visionary schemes should at all times be discouraged, and especially now; we have seen the evil effects of such enterprise in other States of the Union, where millions have been irretrievably sunk in unproductive works of the kind, and which has tended in no little degree, to produce the present disastrous condition in the monetary affairs of the country.

But fortunately for North Carolina, though the financial wave which has spread from the great commercial centre of the Union, has not left her unharmed, yet her public debt is comparatively small, and entirely within her means; her credit is unimpaired, her currency in a sound though necessarily contracted condition, and the great mass of her people comparatively free from debt and unembarrassed in their circumstances.

While, therefore, the present derangement in the business and monetary concerns of the country counsels us to the exercise of a proper prudence and caution, it should not in my opinion, prevent the prosecution of a liberal system of improvement, and especially the completion of our great central work, and its further extension East and West, as rapidly as may be consistent with the means, the ability and the credit of the State.

It must be admitted by all that the present financial revulsion, brought about as it has been, mainly by the extravagance, recklessness, and in some cases dishonesty of individuals and corporations in other sections of the country, has largely increased the difficulties under which we labor in prosecuting, for the present any extended plan of improvement. But the great and well-known resources of the country, and the deep and solid foundations upon which rests its ultimate prosperity, cannot fail, at an early day, to restore business to its accustomed channels, and cause capital to seek for safe investment, and thus enable the State, if she desires it, to resort successfully, as she has long heretofore, to the use of her credit, for the prosecution of her public works, and the amelioration of the condition of our people.

We live in a time, if I may so speak, of excessive progress; and I know that it has been said, perhaps with some truth, that North Carolina has been a laggard in the race of her sister States. But there are times when it is safer, at least, to be in the rear than in the front. She has thrown off her lethargy, and I trust that time will show that she has the means, the ability, and the *will* to run with success the race set before her.

A few words more, and I will trespass no longer upon your time or attention.

Occasions like the present, though of frequent occurrence in the different States of our Union, and in a still more striking and imposing manner, at the seat of our National Government, are, nevertheless, well calculated to excite in our bosoms a patriotic fervor. Not because of the elevation of any man to office, and least of all one so humble as myself, but as illustrating, peculiarly and forcibly, our own American system of Government; a system intended by its framers to solve, and which it has been our boast has solved, the problem of man's capacity to govern himself—a system peculiar in itself, and arising in some degree out of our peculiar situation when it was instituted—partly federative or national—partly local—one out of many;—a system calculated perhaps in a greater degree for extension, and at the same time for unity and strength, than any other form of free government hitherto devised by the wit of man,—with no privileged classes, civil, military, or religious—no prince, potentate or king—no rulers but the people with laws adopted under forms of government instituted by themselves, and administered by officers of their own selection.

We have seen one Chief Executive officer after another, both in our State and National Governments, elected by the people, and installed in office, quietly and without disturbance, and again returning to the walks of private life. In two instances in our National Government, on the demise of the President of the United States, the Vice President has succeeded quietly to that exalted station. Also in our own State it appears that more than once upon the vacation of the gubernatorial office the powers of Governor, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, have been exercised by the Speaker of the Senate for the time being, without hindrance and without detriment to the State, thus testing time and again, our system of Government under various circumstances and emergencies, and showing a really acquiescence on the part of our people to forms and laws prescribed by themselves.

In view of these things, the question naturally suggests itself to every reflecting and patriotic mind, can this system be preserved and perpetuated? Will it be maintained in all its beauty, harmony and usefulness, and transmitted unimpaired to those who come after us? Or does it contain within itself the seeds of disease, some vicious principle which sooner or later will work its dissolution?

Hitherto, notwithstanding the occasional jarring of some discordant elements, it has proved eminently successful. But it is believed that it can only continue to be so, by strictly confining the action of our National Government to its limited constitutional sphere, leaving to the States the free and uninterrupted exercise of all the powers reserved to them or to the people—by the observance of a spirit of justice, moderation and forbearance towards each other, by the different States of the Union and their people, and by a faithful compliance with all their obligations constitutional and legal.

If, on the contrary, the powers of the General Government, instituted by equals, and made for the benefit of us all, are so perverted and wielded as to make war upon one particular section—if the peculiar institutions of the States of that section are to be unceasingly assailed by those who have properly and rightfully no concern in the matter—if our Constitutional rights and the laws passed to give them practical effect, are to be utterly set at naught and in their stead a rampant and self-sanctified fanaticism is to rule, then the days of our republic will have been numbered, and we shall cease to be a united people.

We cannot shut our eyes, and ought not if we could, to the spectacle which has lately been presented in the non-slaveholding States of this Union, and to the efforts which have there been made, unfortunately with too much success, to array section against section, and people against people.

We have been charged with aggression, when we have been the party aggrieved; we point, for example, to the constitutional provision for the reclamation of our property, and ask for the execution of the law passed to give it practical effect. We are told by many that that law must be repealed, and by not a few, that there is a "higher law" than the Constitution itself, in the breasts of Northern freemen, and that the free North is not to be made a hunting ground for the slaves of the South. We ask to be admitted to an equal participation in the common inheritance and common acquisitions of the country, and are content to leave with every people the settlement of its own domestic relations in its own way. But we are told that slavery must be confined to its present limits, and that there shall be no more slave territories or slave States.

The day may come, perhaps it will be too late, when our Northern brethren will discover that the Southern States intend to be "equals in the Union, or independent out of it."

God grant that this dire alternative may never be presented to us! Hitherto we have been singularly blessed as a people, and if we are wise and walk in His way, we have every reason to believe that a wonderful destiny awaits us.

May He so incline the hearts of us all that we may cease to do evil, and learn to do well: and that we may sacredly maintain in all their integrity, the glorious institutions handed down to us by our ancestors, and transmit them unimpaired to our latest posterity.

Democratic Pioneer.

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 9, 1855

☞ Monday was the anniversay of the battle of New Orleans, and was celebrated accordingly, by the E. L. Infantry, of this town.

☞ J. H. Miskell, harness maker and repairer, has opened a new establishment for carrying on his business in the tenament two doors south of the Farmer's Bank. Call and see him if you need anything in his line. See advertisement.

The LEGISLATURE continues to work industriously, but it is thought that the amount of business now in hand will prolong the session to about the middle of February. The Committee on the Revised Statutes have displayed great energy, and reports are submitted each day. In future we shall pay more attention to the proceedings.

HUMANITY IN THE CITY.—This is the title of a tastefully and substantially bound volume of two hundred and twenty-five pages, being a series of discourses recently delivered in New York, by the Rev. Edwin H. Chapin. The tone and spirit of this work are purely philanthropic, the great aim of the author being the application of the highest standard of morality and religion to the phases of every-day life. Published by De Witt and Davenport, New York. Price $1. Wilson G. Lamb, at the post office, is the agent for the sale of the book in Elizabeth City.

THE MACON HOUSE.—This establishment is situated in one of the most pleasant and agreeable localities in the thrifty and growing town of Portsmouth, Va., and without exception is unsurpassed in Eastern Virginia in the quality and comfort of its entertainment. During a recent visit to the Old Dominion, we had the good fortune to enjoy the hospitality of its gentlemanly and whole-souled proprietor, Jesse Parker, Esq., and it affords us sincere pleasure to express our entire satisfaction with the accommodations afforded us. "Mine host" was attentive and obliging—the servants ready and respectful at every call—the rooms tidy and inviting; and the tables were truly flattering to the most fastidious and appreciative appetite. Friend Parker is fast acquiring a reputation which cannot fail to draw to his doors an overwhelming tide of patronage. And he deserves it.

CONGRESS is doing but little in the way of legislation, the most of the time being taken up in frivolous debate. Know-Nothingism is the principal topic of discussion.

President Pierce's levee in Washington on New Year's day is represented as being one of the most brilliant ever given'

HON. H. A. WISE.

The Gubernatorial canvass in Virginia was fully opened by this gentleman on the evening of the 3d instant, when, according to appointment, he addressed the people of Norfolk, upon the various topics involved in the present contest. His effort upon the occasion is represented to have been a masterly exposition of State and Federal policy, as viewed and advocated by the Democratic party, abounding in sound logic and glowing with fervid eloquence peculiar to the mind and genius of the distinguished speaker.

We had the good fortune to be present the next evening, when he addressed the citizens of Portsmouth, and we can truly say that although we have heard him upon former occasions when we thought him almost unequalled in style and force, we never saw him more happy and effective than upon this occasion. The spacious hall was filled almost to suffocation with an attentive and intelligent audience, who evidenced their appreciation of the speech by frequent outbursts of enthusiastic applause during its delivery. As was to be expected, he handled the Know Nothings with severity, dealing with them in terms of scathing, withering, blasting sarcasm, but entirely free from invective and unmeaning abuse, convincing the judgments of the unprejudiced by solid argument, and even wooing the respect and admiration of the members of the order, by simple and impressive appeals to their native justice and candor. During the meeting we were more than ever convinced of the absurdity of the boasted strength of the Order in Norfolk and Portsmouth, and we believe the election will exhibit the ghostly remains of the defunct and totally annihilated Whig party in those localities. The friends of Mr. Wise there do not entertain a doubt of his triumphant success.

VETO MESSAGE.

On the 2d of the present month, President Pierce communicated to the Lower House of Congress a special message upon the subject of internal improvements by the General Government. It is just such a document as we anticipated from the Executive, and its perusal will be gratifying to every true friend of sound Democratic doctrines. We shall endeavor to lay it before our readers next week.

SUPREME COURT.

This body convened in Raleigh on Saturday, 30th inst., and County Court Licenses were granted to the following gentlemen from this and neighboring counties: F. M. Charles and John Williams, of Pasquotank; James B. Jordan, of Bertie, John W. Moore, of Hertford; and Wm. W. Peebles, of Northampton. And a Superior Court license was granted to Stephen W. Wall, of Martin.

MR. RAYNER'S patriotism must surely be at flood-tide, when he can justify himself in neglecting the business of his constituents, and travel into an adjoining State to hold conference with the sachems of a secret political club. By the way, our Virginia Whig cotemporaries have of late expressed great contempt for political *renegades*. What does Commodore Broughton think of Mr. Rayner, who has openly avowed a repudiation of any further connection with the old Whig party and buckled on the armour of Know Nothingism. As we said a short while ago, it is an organization gotten up for the purpose of mending the worn out garments of Whiggery, or it is an incontrovertable admission that the Democracy were right in proclaiming the death of that party. If there is any vitality left in the Whig party and there was ever any honesty of purpose in their leaders, why is it that they are now found defending an organization whose avowed aim is the destruction of *both* the old parties.

In Elizabeth City, N. C., there has been a local question respecting the issuence of licenses to sell spiritous liquors, and parties took sides on it—the "reformists" advocating the principle of the Maine Liquor Law, and the "liberals" opposing any change.—On Saturday last the question was decided at the election of Town Commissioners in favor of the liberalists, who prevailed over the reform ticket by a majority of 32. Last year the same ticket was elected by a majority of 11.—*Herald.*

Our cotemporary of the Norfolk Herald must have made a mistake. The "Reform" ticket was elected at the previous election, and the "Liberalists" at the last—and they were not the "same."

THE BOSTON FAILURE.—The failure of the extensive dry goods importing house of J. W. Blodgett & Co., in Boston, is said to be the heaviest that ever occurred in New England. The liabilities of the firm are stated at $1,900,000, and the assets show a surplus of about $200,000.—The *Post* says that "a large amount of the indebtedness is in New York. It is thought by some conversant with the affairs of the concern, that it will pay a dividend at as low as 50." The house has heretofore enjoyed a high reputation in all sections of the United States and the Canadas.

A MISTAKE OR FRAUD IN LEGISLATION.—A mistake or fraud is supposed to have been committed in the bill of last session laying off the Senatorial Districts of this State by which the County of Watauga was added to the Ashe district. On motion of Col. Bower, a Committee of the Senate has been raised to investigate the matter.—*Raleigh Standard.*

☞ The Public Treasurer of N. C. advertises for proposals for $378,000 of State bonds—bids to be opened on the 31st instant.

SECRET SOCIETIES—THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Under the above caption the January No. of Putnam's Magazine, contains an article replete with historic truths, and logical deductions, which prove to a demonstration the utter inutility to say nothing of the imminent danger to our institutions, of the support and encouragement of this miserable political abortion in our midst. After reviewing the origin and reign of secret societies in all ages, down to the present period, both in Europe and America, it says:

We have made a long preamble, in what has been said, to a few words which we have to utter about the KNOW NOTHINGS—but it was necessary to a proper understanding of the subject. It seems to us that the society which baptises its members as ignoramuses, and which has made such strange havoc of late among the political parties, is, in some sort, a lineal descendant of the secret societies gone before. It has originated in many of the same causes and will, in all probability, share the same fate. Whether its objects are as dignified or liberal as some of theirs have been, we cannot say, because in respect to those objects it is literally nescient. It refuses to declare its purposes save as they may be learned from its acts which fall, ever and anon, like claps of thunder upon a startled world. But it is quite universally believed that its aim is to establish a strict Americanism in the public life of this country; and in order to accomplish that end to exclude all foreigners especially Roman Catholics from the pursuit of office

If this be so, we feel bound to say that its doctrine, as well as its discipline, is objectionable, and that neither Democracy nor Christianity will justify the means or the ends it proposes.

As to the former, unless we have grossly mistaken the fundamental principles of a true State, and a true Church, the very idea of a secret organization is at war with both—at war with the grand humanitary aims, their open, manly, frank, and comprehensive character. Democracy is a theory of society, which rests the liberty of all men upon a footing of perfect equality, and bounds its sympathies only by the good of the whole people. It contemplates nothing less than the Commonwealth, or, as the word truly signifies, the common weal. It can entertain, therefore, no very friendly feeling for any scheme of action which falls short of that exalted and impartial scope. Universal in its nature, it has no occasion for concealments or stratagems. Its methods are open and above-board, because its objects are, not private nor exclusive, but public. What has it to fear from the broadest daylight—the intensest scrutiny of the sun—or even the purer search of God's own steadfast eye? But scorning whatever is sinister, everything indeed which approaches the enigmatical, the obscure, or the indirect, how can it tolerate the dark works of an agency unknown to it—an agency which skulks like owls and bats at the first glimmer of the morning, and which, like the pestilence, walketh in darkness? Democracy says to its children, "I am open, honest and free." In the old world beneath the sensitive and grinding feudalisms of Church and State, there may be reason for those who meditate good purposes to plan in secret and nature their benevolent plans under the wings of silence, but with us there can be no such need. Let your thoughts be known, and who is there to harm you? Open your hearts, that their good wishes may profit all! Why reserve anything unless it be evil? why muffle and hide your tracks, if you go about doing good? Are there wolves and is not not prey to eat you up the moment you are exposed?"

In the same way, the church, in the true idea of it, can have no sympathy with any object less broad than the good of all men, nor with methods less open than its own universal charities. An awful mistake has been committed in considering the church as having an interest or policy apart from the interest and policy of the human race, in converting it into an ecclesiasticism, for the inculcation of creeds, and the separation of men one from another on grounds of mere belief, instead of regarding it as a universal spiritual economy, identical with all that is truthful and loving in the hearts and minds of men.—Of course, all they who take the narrow view of it, will find little in its idea or functions to rebuke the spirit of exclusiveism or secresy in any of its manifestations; but they who take the larger view, who see in all the designs of Christ a truth and goodness commensurate with the universe, will shrink instinctively from every scheme which proposes to work underground like a mole, or to bottle up the overflowing graces of the Creator within the limits of its own sect or party. Christianity must work for all men, in the openest and directest way, or cease to work at all. We have abundant evidence of this in its earlier history, in its disastrous deflections into gross ecclesiastical impositions, and need not dwell upon that head. In this country, at least, it must exhibit a spirit as broad, generous, and as frank as the spirit of our political organization, or fall disgracefully behind. "Its doors must be," as an able writer has said, "as wide as the doors of our political house, or we shall present the disreputable picture of a body larger than its soul, or of a Church less celestial than its corresponding State." If Democracy, then, disowns every sinster and partial organization, every scheme less Catholic and transparent than itself, how much more must a genuine Christianity?

As a doctrine, in the second place, what does Knew-Nothingism propose? The political disability of vast numbers of men, on the ground of race or religion. Can anything be more intolerant, narrow, or bigoted? Did the old priestly or warlike tyrannies which man has been writhing under these centuries back, lend themselves to a meaner dominion than this would assert for our young Republic? The fetid and defunct dynasties which have become a loathsome remembrance to men, which were terrible fungi in their day, and a reproach for ever, grew from roots like these it is now proposed to plant in our soil. We that have made it our song ever since we were born, that here humanity had at last found a home, that here all the antiquated distinctions of race, nationality, sect, and caste, were merged in the single distinction of manhood—that here man was to be finally recognized as man, and not as Jew or Gentile, as Christian or Mahomedan,—as Protestant or Catholic—we, who have made the world ring with self-glorifications of the asylum of the oppressed of all creeds and nations—of the city of refuge to all the weary exiles of freedom, "whom earth's proud lords in rage or fear, drive from their wasted homes," we, are now asked to erect political barriers, to deal out political excommunication as narrow, as mean, as selfish, and as unwarrantable as ever debased the elder governments.

That a preparatory residence and discipline should be required of foreigners, before their incorporation into the State, is reasonable; the extent and nature of such social quarantine may also be conceded to be a question for discussion; but the total exclusion of aliens from citizenship for the future, is so monstrous a meanness that one is loth to entertain the conception. It is such an utter and unequivocal surrender of nearly every peculiarity of our institutions, that it would not merely lay all the new comers under ban, but denationalize ourselves! The cry is, "America for Americans," and we agree to it heartily, but what is America, and who are Americans? He is not a Jew saith the apostle, who is one outwardly—and America, in the same sense, is not a certain measurable area of territory, nor the American every miserable biped that happens to be born upon it. America, is the cognomen of a nation of men, and not of a collection of arable acres; and Americans are not simply the individual Indians, negroes, and whites, who first saw light between Passamaquoddy and Pensacola, but all who are Americans inwardly—who are built up on the American idea, who live in the true sentiment of democracy, whose political "circumcision is of the heart, in the spirit and not in the letter, and whose praise is not of men but of God." These are the true Americans, wherever they chanced to be born—whether Turk, Russian, Milesian, or Choctaw, and are infinitely to be preferred to the unthinking and virulent natives, whose Americanism sinks no deeper than their skins; and had no existence before their flabby little bodies were first swaddled. America to the Americans, surely;—not to the spurious, skin-deep, apparitional Americans, but to the real men worthy of the name!

We are apt to suppose, in projecting these exclusions, that the persons shut out are the only persons seriously affected by them, but that is a woeful mistake.

He that commits injustice, he that perpetrates meanness, suffers from it as badly as he that is the direct victim. Curses, like young chickens, says the familiar old proverb, always come home to roost.—Debar the half-million of emigrants who annually reach our shores from the elective franchise and what would be the effect? Why the growth in the very midst of the community of a vast disfranchised class—of an immense body of political lepers—of men having an existence apart from there fellow men not identified with them nor incorporated with society; and consequently tempted on all sides to conspire against it, to prey upon it and to keep it in disorder. Coming here ignorant, vicious, unruly, aliens, would remain ignorant, vicious, and unruly; for they would have few of the strong motives which they now have to become orderly and estimable citizens. They would remain outside of those educational influences, which are the glory as well as salvation of free institutions, the jury, the ballot, the legislative assembly, etc., and which render it so important to us to extend these influences to all who are members of our societies. We have already, in the midst of us, one class of outcasts, in the poor and degraded free blacks, and that, we should think sufficient to appease anybody's malignity, without striving to raise up another from the Germans, the Irish, or any other nation.

It is scarcely possible, however, to believe that the Know Nothings contemplate such an extreme error as the entire exclusion of future aliens from political life.—It must be a calumny of their enemies, or a product of suspicion aggravated by fear. At any rate, we are certain that the late political *tourbillons* which have sent such swift consternation and dismay into the hearts of the old political foxes, have not been caused by any affinity for such a project. We have too much respect for our fellow-citizens to suppose it; but we ascribe these extraordinary movements to other sources. They are a result of a double reaction—firstly against the excessive cultivation of foreigners by the demagogues; and, secondly, against the miserable folly and corruption of the old political parties.

Correspondence of the Pioneer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3d, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—The "Star" of yesterday says that letter-writers for the distant press go to extremes "in their efforts to supply the place of news with roorbacks, in the remarkable derth of real news now afflicting us in Washington." The Star speaks truly. Some of the letter-writers have a wonderful propensity for manufacturing *yarns* of the toughest kind, and often thes communications surprise the knowing ones of this city, who think themselves well posted up in governmental affairs, both foreign and domestic.

What I write will not partake of the roorback character—so here I go.

The holidays have passed, and another year has set in with its hopes and fears—joys and sorrows, sunshine and tears. The first of January, according to time honored custom was a great day here. At noon, on that day, the President's mansion was thrown open for the reception of visitors, and from that hour till three o'clock it was a perfect jam among the people to see Mr. Pierce and his lady. What a sight!—There one could see the sturdy republican and the jeweled representative of monarchy side by side. There were the gay and beautiful women of the metropolis decked in silks and costly apparel, mingling with the wives and daughters of the hard fisted artisans,—officers of the army and navy—all forming a dense mass of curious spectators, and participants in the scenes of the day.

Many of the prominent citizens of the place had their doors thrown open for the purpose of receiving their friends and those of the citizens who felt disposed to call on them. Secretary Dobbin at the Navy Department and Mr. Guthrie at the Treasury Department received the visits of their friends in the most hospitable manner—also the Secretary of War. I see by yesterday evening's Star that some [illegible] acted disgracefully in the former [illegible] places, by breaking glasses and [illegible] off viands in their hats and pockets. [illegible] private gentleman (Mr. Jas. [illegible] had his tables ransacked by a set of [illegible] ken rowdies, who had the audacity [illegible] a turkey and pull it to pieces in [illegible] before his face. With these exceptions the day passed off in fine style and [illegible] one seemed to have enjoyed themselves [illegible] their heart's content.

Quite an interesting ceremony took place at the Odd Fellows Hall on [illegible] of the first. Central Lodge I. O. [illegible] invited all the orphans under its [illegible] the Hall for the purpose of presenting [illegible] with a suitable New Year's gift. [illegible] various interesting exercises, among [illegible] was the presentation of a bible [illegible] lodge, the children were privately [illegible] ed with their gifts, which I learn [illegible] five dollar gold piece to each. [illegible] scene took place last night, Columbia [illegible] to its orphans.

There is at present a very excellent [illegible] let troupe at the National Theatre, [illegible] and Mario are expected here, as well as [illegible] Forrest, Davenport, and a number [illegible] atrical stars.

It is stated that Nathan Sargent, [illegible] late Recorder of the general land [illegible] Robt. Beale, Esq., late Sergeant [illegible] of the Senate are candidates for [illegible] ship of the House of Representatives.

I took a stroll to the Capitol a few [illegible] ago to see how they got on there, [illegible] to the gallery of the House some [illegible] fore the business commenced, and [illegible] the members as they took their [illegible] noticed Mr. Kerr, who, by the [illegible] fine looking man as is in the [illegible] Dr. Shaw—Mr. Ruffin—in fact [illegible] North Carolina delegation. [illegible] a former acquaintance of mine [illegible] laina W. R. W. Cobb, Esq., [illegible] to be perfectly at home in the [illegible] from all I can learn, is a great [illegible] with the members, as he is [illegible] democratic constituency in Alabama [illegible] proven by the fact that he has been [illegible] gress five or six years. But [illegible] noisy in the House. As one [illegible] the clerk read the journals of the [illegible] day; in fact it was a half [illegible] as nothing of general interest [illegible] the time being occupied in [illegible] to the District of Columbia.

This is the season of balls, [illegible] The Columbia Typographical [illegible] have a ball on the 10th inst. [illegible] affair.

The weather is moderately [illegible] spring-like in comparison [illegible] last week. On Sunday [illegible] was warm and pleasant, [illegible] and Pennsylvania avenue [illegible] pleasing appearance.

But perhaps, I am tiring [illegible] readers, therefore I'll stop [illegible] wishing you all a happy New [illegible]

☞ An Indian had gone [illegible] one cold winter's day, and got [illegible] On his way home, he became [illegible] overcome, lay down, and [illegible] death. *His tribe was at that* [illegible] disposed to imitate the [illegible] men, and accordingly held a [illegible] the dead body. After a [illegible] they finally agreed to the [illegible] deceased came to his death [illegible] much water in his whiskey, [illegible] *forces him and killed him.*

☞ The ague rages so, in [illegible] of the country, that the people [illegible] to sleep with corn cobs in their [illegible] keep from shaking their teeth [illegible]

RANDOM SHOTS.—The [illegible] "stuck to it" must necessarily [illegible] "carried away with it."

NORFOLK MA[illegible]

SATURDAY, JAN[illegible]

BACON—Virginia and North [illegible] round 10 cents. Smithfield hams [illegible]
CORN—White 88; Yellow [illegible] ed 87 cents.
WHEAT—Red, $1 25; White [illegible]
FLOUR—$11.
FLAXSEED—$1 50.
PORK—Mess, $14. Prime [illegible]
STAVES—W. O. Pipe, $[illegible] $46. R. O. Hhd. $28 a $30. [illegible] $48. Rough W. O. Hhd. $[illegible]
TAR—Black $2 25.
COTTON—7¾ a 9 cents.
LARD—12½ cents.
PEAS—3. E. 95 cents.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.—The Market remains quiet. [illegible] City Mills $8.87.
Wheat—Quiet and the [illegible] Abont 7,000 bushels offered; [illegible] good to prime, $2.00a2.12; [illegible] $2,15. Red, good to prime [illegible] rior lots 3 to 15 cts less.
Corn steady—Only 6,500 [illegible] Sales of white at prices varying [illegible] cts; yellow 92a95 cts.
Oats 54a56; Rye, 130cts; [illegible]

MARRIED

On the 8th instant, by [illegible] Dods, of New York, Mr. [illegible] Editor of this paper, to Miss [illegible] CHANT, daughter of Dr. [illegible] of Currituck County, N. C.

$20 REWARD

RAN away from the [illegible] the 15th December [illegible] girl COMFORT, aged [illegible] years, very black, and [illegible] knocked out in front. [illegible] Joseph Commander, in [illegible] whose neighborhood she is [illegible] lurking. The above reward [illegible] for her apprehension and [illegible]
WILLIET HE[illegible]
Pasquotank Co., Jan. 9.

REMOVAL OF THE [illegible]
Removed nearly opposite [illegible] in No. 33, formerly occupied [illegible] Harwood & Kyle.
JA[illegible]
ja 9

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Elizabeth City, January 1st, 1855.

A
Samuel
Edward
Solomon N.

C.
Livina

B
John
R.
Thomas
D. B.
Theophilius
James
Bethwel Jr.
Silla Ann Miss
M.
Eliza
T. B. Capt.
Joseph 2
Wm. R.
Mary Miss
Sarah Miss
Mary J. Miss
Ann Miss
Ann C. Mrs.
Mary Miss
Sarah B. Mrs.

C
Elijah Jessee
Wm.
Thos
Job
Jos.
Thoroney
Edward
Jarvis
Jo
Right M.
W.
Jas.
Michael
William S.
Thomas M. Jr.
Joseph
Rebecca
Peter
Emily Mrs.

D
Brianna
Mahaley
Elizabeth Mrs.
Barry
Alexander
Samuel S.
Wm. C.
Joshua C.
W. C.

E
Allen Mrs.

F
Lane 2
Lemuel 2
Ann Miss
Nancy Miss

G
Thos H.
Griffith
Ann Miss
Jno. M. 3
Jarvis
Jno. 2
H
Edward F. 2
Wm. H. 2
William
Mary Miss
Wm.
Jno. 2
Wm. C.
Wm. C.

Lister Mrs.
Linsey Jelica Ann Mrs.
Long Thos B.
Ligth Edward
Lister Pendleton

M
Mullen James W.
Martin A. B.
Miller Mary A. Mrs.
Morgin Abner
M'Dowell J.
Mullen Joseph
Morgin Timothy
McGee Jospeh H. 2
Morris Uriah D.
Morgan Sarah
Morris M.
McGuire Robert P.
Mundy B.
Meads Elijah
Miller Jessee H.
Macall Mary
Millerson Wm.

N
Nichols James 3

O
Outlaw Jacob
Owens Wm. Capt.

P
Pendleton T. D.
Piner Joseph W
Piner Joseph
Pendleton Robert
Pritchard W. D.
Pool Jessee M.
Phais B.
Pendleton Anne Mrs.
Prichard Wm. R.
Powey Benjamin
Phelps Thomas
Prichard W. D.
Pugh Edward D.

Q
Quinn Wm. Capt.

R
Rachard Wade
Robinson Lucius C.
Rod Joseph
Banks J. R.
Rogels Stephen 3
Riley William
Roberts A.

S
Sawyer Jonathan
Sutton Elizabeth
Smith Capt.
Scott Henry
Sikes Benj. F.
Sawyer Nixon
Springer Calvin 2
Sikes Smith D.
Sharlorn Emily Miss
Small Edward B.
Small Edward
Shannonhouse Elizab'h
Spencer Jos. L. Rev.
Shaw Sarah Mrs.
Slaton T. S.
Spence Jos. B.
Smith & Forbes
Skinner Jerome
Shinn Edwin.
Sprull T. C. Capt.
Sander Anthony V. 2
Selman Emily
Shaw Jos

T
Thompson Sampson 2
Thomas Lucy Miss
Thompson Jno.
Forser W. C.
Tune A. E.
Taylor Joseph

W
Wright P. J.
Whitehurst Jesse
Whiting Lucia A
Wilde Emanuel T. 2
Wilde & Temple
Week Jos. E.
Walker Agnes
Wallace Robert
Weymouth Miles
White Silas
Wright Levy
Williams Cogdine
Wood Jos. Rev. 2

Z
Zoller & Son

Messrs. Tate
GEO. A. WILLIAMS, P. M.

NOTICE,

TO EVERY ONE THAT WANTETH CHEAP GOODS! COME UNTO THE WATER, AND BUY FREELY—BUT NOT WITHOUT PRICE!

THE subscriber being desirous of closing out his present stock of Goods, would say to the public that he would close at about cost; consisting in part of the following named Goods, to-wit:

Calicoes; Moustin de Laine; Cottons, Bleached and Brown; Flannels; Shawls; Handkerchiefs; Homespun; Ticking; Sheeting; Hosery; ladies', gents' and children's Gloves; Suspenders; Dress Trimmings; plaid Muslin; Swiss do.; Cassimere; Sattinetts; Jeans; Ready-Made Clothing, such as dress and over Coats; Pants; Vests; Shirts and Drawers; Boots; Shoes; Hats; Caps; Crockery, Glass and Tin Ware. A fine lot of Tobacco and Segars; Hardware, such as Pocket Knives, Butcher do.; Scissors; stock and pad locks; chest and trunk do.; Hinges; Screws; Files; Rules; Buck's Tea Scales; Coffee Mills; Flat Irons; Axes; Plow Chains; Nails; &c. And a great variety of articles, too numerous to mention in an advertisement like this.

☞ All persons having accounts with the subscriber will please come forward and settle up, as a great many little counts up. Particularly these *Hard Times*.

WM. HALSEY.

E. City, Jan. 9, 1855.

NEW HARNESS AND REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken charge of the house recently occupied by McCoy & Jennings, two doors south of the Farmer's Bank, where he intends to manufacture HARNESS, and do all sorts of repairing with neatness and despatch. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

J. H. MISKELL.

E. City, Jan. 9, 1855—tf

EQUITY SALE OF LAND.

WILL BE SOLD, at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday, the 25th of January, 1855, the Farm lately owned and occupied by James C. Scott, deceased. That part of it fronting on the main road will be divided into acre lots, and sold—the rest will be sold in a body. The location of these lots renders them admirably suited for the erection of private residences. All the land is in a high state of cultivation, and produces well.

The terms will be very accommodating, and made known on the day of sale. Sold by order of the Court of Equity of Pasquotank county, N. C.

JOHN C. EHRINGHAUS, C M E.

ja 9—2t

NOTICE

THE subscriber has just erected in connection with his HOTEL, the largest and best STABLE in the State, which is served by as good hostlers as are to be found. He is now prepared to accommodate comfortably three hundred horses. Visitors will find their horses well cared for and attedded to; and drovers will have every advantage and facility for keeping and showing their stock.

T. G. VAUGHAN,
Gatesville, N. C.

mh 28—tf

MORE NEW GOODS.—A new supply of Calicoes, Delaines, Flannels, Satinetts, Linens, Shirts, &c., just received and for sale by

A. H. CURRAN.

nov 21

CALENDAR FOR 1855.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JAN.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
FEB.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28			
MARCH.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
MAY.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
JUNE.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
AUGUST.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
SEPT.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
OCT.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
NOV.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
DEC.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

RIDDICKSVILL SEMINARY,

Near Sunsbury, Gates Co., N. C.

THE Eleventh Session of this school will commence on the first Monday in January next. The Principal will be aided by E. M. Carstarphen, A. B. Young men are carefully prepared for College, or business.

Students from a distance board with the Principal, and receive his *constant attention at all times*. It is considered important that those who begin becoming members of this school should be present at the commencement of the session, though pupils will be received at any time and charged from date of admission. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

TERMS FOR THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF TEN MONTHS:

For Board, (including Washing and Fuel,) and Tuition in the common English Branches, - - - - $110 00
For Board, (including Washing and Fuel,) and Tuition in the higher English Branches, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics and Sciences, - $120 00

For further particulars, or circulars, please address the Principal.

M. KELLOGG, Jr., A. M.

Dec. 12, 1854—3t*

CITY FASHIONABLE ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 59, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

MRS. M. A. BUTT.

HAS the pleasure of informing her patrons and the ladies generally, that she has just returned from her second visit to the North and is now opening a beautiful assortment of Paten Silk and Straw Hats with varied and extensive stock of the most fashionable articles in the Millinery line which for beauty and cheapness cannot be excelled by any in the State. Additional supplies every week.

Nov. 7th, 1854.—3t pd.

SALT! SALT!

THE Subscriber has on hand about 500 bushels No. 1 Turk's Island SALT. Call early and procure a supply before it is all gone.

J. A. WOODARD.

WOODVILLE, N. C., Dec. 12, 1854. 4t

November 28th.

THE attention of the public is particularly called to the SEASONABLE LOT OF CLOTHING we have just received, some of the articles are,

Boys' Pants from $1 50 to $4
" Vests 87cts., to $2 50
" Heavy Coats $2 50 to $5
Fine Sack Coats, Black, Brown, Olive and Fancy Colored.
Frock do, Black Cloth.
Men's Winter Business Coats various prices.
Heavy Sacks, Black, Brown and Fancy color-
Fine Dress Cloth Coats.
Black linss Pants.
Fancy do do
Black Silk Cravats, Heavy Common Gloves, splendid article of Gauntlets, &c., &c.

nov 23 FRANK VAUGHAN, & Co.

☞ North State copy.

J. B. DYER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

of the finest quality, which he is prepared to make up to order at the shortest notice in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. Also, a choice stock of gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Thread Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, and every other article belonging to a gentleman's wardrobe. He invites the attention of gentlemen to his stock, with the confident assurance that he will be able to give entire satisfaction in the style, quality and price of his goods.

J. B. DYER,
Merchant Tailor,
E. City, N. C.

my 23

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN THE stand lately occupied by THOMAS BANKS, at WOODVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has now, and will constantly keep on hand, a heavy and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy Articles, &c., which he will sell upon the most accommodating terms. It is not deemed necessary to enumerate the various articles that go to make up a complete stock of everything pertaining to a large country store—bue I pledge myself to supply all demands for Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Saddles and Bridles, Guns, Watches, Breastpins, &c., &c., in infinite variety, of quality and upon terms that cannot fail to please.

Having made Woodville my permanent place of business the patronage of the surrounding country is respectfully solicited.

JAMES A. WOODARD.

je 21

SPLENDID GARDEN FARM, "BROAD CREEK PLANTATION" FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

DESIROUS of moving South on account of ill health, I offer for sale privately, my superior Garden Farm, "Broad Creek Plantation," situated on the main road leading from Norfolk to Kempsville, and also on Broad Creek, 2½ miles from Norfolk by land and 5 miles by water, containing 300 acres. This land has been recently examined by the first gardeners in this section and also from New Jersey, and pronounced by them equal to any in the country for gardening purposes. Most of the soil is very light with a fine foundation, and retains all the manure put on it. There is about 180 acres in prime state of cultivation, and the balance is very heavily timbered. From 4500 to 5000 cords wood can be cut and enough left for farm purposes. The wood alone will pay for the farm.

Any vessel not drawing over eight feet water can come up to the landing and discharge manure and load with wood, &c. There is also a splendid oyster shore attached to this farm, and from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels oysters can be planted, which will yield a net profit of $2,500 to $3,000 per annum. No business is more certain or profitable than the oyster.

The improvements cannot be surpassed in Eastern Virginia. There is a splendid Brick Dwelling House, containing 9 large rooms; also Kitchen, Negro Quarters, Barn, Stables, Cribs, Cattle and Cart Sheds, Smoke-house, Poultry houses, &c. all new and in complete order. Most of the land is enclosed with a cypress board fence. There is also on the land a large Frame House in good order, containing 8 rooms, with kitchen, crib, stables, &c., now occupied by my overseer.—Any one with health and industry can't help realizing a fortune in a few years, as it is an established fact that no business in this section pays as well as gardening.

The place is remarkably healthy, and the land is high and dry. The creek affords oysters, fish, and soft crabs in abundance, and two-thirds of the market carts going to Norfolk pass the farm, and any time wild duck, poultry, eggs, &c., can be had without the trouble of sending to the Norfolk market.

The land is in prime order for next spring's crops, and there is enough manure on the premises to plant from 150 to 200 bushels Irish Potatoes well. I have also on hand a large lot of hot bed sash, which I offer with the farm.

Any one wishing to purchase a fine estate, that will increase in value every year, will do well to call immediatly and examine the land and improvements. Terms will be made liberal. My post office is Norfolk city.

de 12—4t J. P. SHUSTER.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which Taylor Sive recently lived, situated about 4 miles from Deep Creek, with a good Dwelling and necessary out houses attached.

The Farm can be made to yield from 500 to 600 barrels Corn. For particulars apply to Dr. Williams, or to the subscriber, who may be seen at Deep Creek December 30th, 1854.

nov 28 F. WILSON, Ex'r.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

I SHALL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises in the Town of Hertford on Thursday the 12th day of October next, that most desirable residence with four town lots attached where I now reside; lately owned and occupied by my husband Joseph Gordon. To those who are familiar with the place nothing need be said about their desirability and convenience of location. All are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves. I shall at the time and place sell all my household and kitchen furniture &c. Terms, which will be accommodating made known on the day of sale.

EMMA GORDON.

Hertford, Sept. 5, 1854.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

LAND, NEGROES, STOCK &c.

I SHALL on Tuesday the 19th of December offer at public Sale to the highest bidder at my Farm in Perquimans County, all my stock of every description, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Five Negroes, also my Farm with the wheat crop now upon it.

Terms convenient and will be made known on day of sale.

MAGER EVERTON.

Perquimans County, Nov. 28th.

$100 REWARD.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me of my Negro man Aaron who run away from me about the 1st of May. He is low and thick set, and aged about 26 years. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor or employ said Negro under the penalty of law.

IVEY RICHARDSON.

Pasquotank Co,. N. C. Nov. 7th, 1854.

THE ELIZABETH CITY STEAM SAW GRIST MILL

IS NOW IN OPERATION. Flour, Corn Meal and Lumber always on hand and for sale at low prices.

Terms Cash, or when payment is delayed interest from date. Grinding and sawing for Customers done with dispatch. The highest market prices paid for Corn, Wheat, wood and logs for sawing delivered at the Mill.

GRIFFIN & GASKINS.

E. City, Nov. 7th, 1854.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken out letters of Administration on the estate of John M. Shannonhouse, deceased, I shall offer at public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, the goods and chattels belonging to said estate; consisting of Horses, Mules, stock of Cattle and Hogs; one Rockaway and harness, one Sulky, Carts, and household and kitchen Furniture; together with Farming Utensils and many other articles not necessary to be here mentioned.

TERMS—All sums of Ten Dollars and under, cash; on sums over that amount, a credit of six months will be given.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired out for the ensuing year, the Negroes belonging to said estate. By the

ADMINISTRATOR.

Dec. 12, 1054—2t

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of James Nash dec'd at the last Term of the County Court of Camden, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

oct 31 W. D. PRITCHARD } Exr's.
D. M. SPENCE. }

☞ Old North State copy 4t.

FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE!

THAT celebrated Horse Bosepherus that created such a great sensation at the Agricultural Fair, and came near bearing off the premium. He has been attached to J. R. Small & Co's express wagon for some time past, where he has conducted himself like a horse as a horse. He will be sold for $200, more or less. We have also on hand the largest variety of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c., which cannot be excelled for cheapness and durability, a portion of which we enumerate:

STOVES.—Buck's Patent, Morning Star, the Great American Union, Peerless, Welcome, Crystal, Home, Pearl, Girard, Parlor Cook, Beech's Cook Range. Stoves for heating purposes, Excelsior coal and wood, Arctic wood, Gothic Queen coal and wood, Revere Air Tight, Cottage Air Tight, Parlor Grate, Cylinder Stoves, all sizes and patterns, McGregor's Heating Stoves, for parlors, stores, hotels, steamboats, &c., pronounced by all who use them to be superior to all other heating stoves in use. We warrant their operation, and will take them back if they do not accomplish what we say.

Tin Ware of every description, such as is manufactured and sold in a large wholesale and retail establishment.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
Southern Tin, Copper and Stove Depot,
de. 5 No. 6, Union st. Norfolk Va.

SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE!

Take Particular Notice of this, and read all of it!

The subscriber has just returned from the North with his Fall and Winter stock of Goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, TIN WARE, CROCKERY WARE, AND GROCERIES,

Such as Sugar, Coffee, Tea, best P. R. Molasses, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Rice, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, and many other articles too tedious to mention just now, all of which will be sold at a very small advance.

Produce or cash will be taken in exchange for the same, and for old accounts that have been standing long enough to be paid. And the subscriber would say to persons wishing to enter the trade, and having a small capital, that he would sell out the whole of his stock; also, the Lot and all the improvements thereon, consisting of two Stores, Warehouse, two Dwellings, Kitchen, &c., &c.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises. But those in want of good and cheap Goods will please not forget to call before spending all their money elsewhere, and thereby lose great bargains.

WM. HALSEY.

Eliz. City, Nov. 21, 1854.

NOTICE.

DR. WM. G. POOL

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and Pasquotank and Camden counties. His Office is two doors from the Court House, where he may be found at all times, (night and day,) when not engaged elsewhere.

Charges moderate, and payment by note or otherwise required at the expiration of twelve months.

By arrangement with Mrs. Lamb, the Camden Float Bridge will be free to all messengers vitiing him on professional business.

E. City, mh7, 1854.

B. M. HARWOOD,
No 86,
High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF Cakes and Candies, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Fruits, Cigars, Snuff, smoking and chewing Tobacco. Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, Preserves, Mustard. Sardines, Olives, Anchovies, Capers, Sweet Oil, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Toys, Fancy goods. Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Fans, wood and willow Ware, Bird Cages, Glass Jars and Bottles, all sizes &c., &c., all of which will be sold as low, as at any other house in the State, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all Bills over $5. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Orders from the Country accompanied with the cash, will meet the strictest and promptest attention.

nov 7 B. M. HARWOOD.

WILLIAM T. HINTON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, &c.

HAS NOW RECEIVED HIS NEW STOCK of Fall and Winter goods for 1854. Read this list:

Black Silks and Bombazine, French and English Merinos, Fig'd Delanes of new designs, Silk and Wool Plaids, French and English Prints, High Col'd Ginghams, Silk and Cloth Tahnas, Plaid and Cashmere Shawls, Plaid Alapacas, White and Red Flannels, Irish Linens,

Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Gloves, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Worked Collars and Undersleeves, Hem Stitched Handkef's, Laces and Fringes, Edgings and Insertions, Black and Fancy Cravats, Ribbons and Trimmings, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Crimped Dimity, Umbrellas, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Ready-made Clothing, Carpeting, and Carpet Rugs, Blankets, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Brown and Striped Osnaburgs,

White and Black Kerseys, Sheeps Greys, Linen and Cotton Shirting, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Crockery.

GROCERIES.

Molasses, Syrups, Coffee, Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Pulverized Sugars, Black and Green Teas, Candles, Starch, Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Lard, Camphor, Vinegar, &c., &c.

In calling the attention of my friends and the public to my stock of goods, I assure them that no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction.

oc 24 WILLIAM T. HINTON,
Broadwater Street, E. City, N. C.

ELEGANT CABINET WARE,
FURNITURE &c.

T. F. PARR, & Co., at the old-established stand of Caleb Sykes, have now on hand a varied assortment of elegant Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., &c., which they offer to the public on such terms as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. They are also prepared to *manufacture* any and every article of

FURNITURE

at may be called for, at the shortest notice, o the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and give us your orders.

We also keep constantly on hrad a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

of all sizes. We will also furnish Mahogany, Walnut or other Coffins to order. And having procured a new and elegant HEARSE, we are prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING business in all its branches.

Thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring the public that no effort will be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction.

nov 14 T. F. PARR & Co.

FURNISHING STORE.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK of Gentlemen's and Boy's Furnishing Articles, including all sizes and every quality of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Coats from $2 to $20, Pants from $1 25 to $8, Vests from $1 to $9, Overcoats from $2 50 to $25, Linen-bosom shirts from 75 cts., to $2 50, Neckerchiefs from 20 cts., to $2, Guernsey Shirts from 75 cts., to $1 37½, Silk Shirts from $3 50 to $5 50 per pair, Hats from 50 cts., to $4, Boots from $1 50 to $6, Gaiters from $2 to $5, Besides a great many other articles, some of which are Shoes, Slippers, Caps, Linen and Silk Handkfs, a great variety of Gloves, Suspenders, Wedding and Party Vests, Cravats, Gloves, &c., Boy's Hats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Suspenders, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. The public are respectfully invited to call and see.

oct 31

SPRING STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & C.
J. & S. CARTWRIGHT,

SUCCESSORS TO S. D. CARTWRIGHT & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have received their SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Their Stock embraces a large and varied assortment of every description of Goods, useful and ornamental, to which the attention of purchasers is invited, with the assurance that they shall be pleased both in quality and price.

They call the particular attention of the ladies to their assortment of DRESS GOODS, which will be found highly attractive.

J. & S. CARTWRIGHT.

ap 11, 1854

SLATE HOSE.—5 threaded Slate Hose, very heavy and large size, suitable for servants' wear, at 18¾ cents per pair—cheapest Hose in Norfolk. JAMES SMITH,
nov 28 14 Main street.

50 BAGS and 4 bbls New Buckwheat, just received and for sale by
no 17 J. B. FEARING, & BRO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK VAUGHAN.] [THOS. GASKINS

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S
FURNISHING STORE,
ROAD STREET,
E. CITY, N. C.

HOUSE, SIGN
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.

oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

BORUM & MCLEAN,
DEALERS IN
BAR AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR FARMING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, &C.
MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,
Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Bumborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.
ALSO FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Widewater Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. WILROY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.

nov 23, 1852—1y

EGERTON'S VIRGINIA HOUSE,
NO. 4 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

HAVING made considerable improvements in the House, I am now prepared to accommodate a large number of Permanent and Transient Boarders. The Virginia House is in the centre of the business portion of Baltimore, and affords as convenient and comfortable accommodations as any Hotel in the city.

ap 4

L. J. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING taken an office in Elizabeth City, will practice in all the Courts of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, and offers his professional services to those who may need them.

OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Gen'l. Ehringhaus, dec'd.

Eliz. City, May 31, 1853—1y

WM. SIMMONS.] [D. D. SIMMONS.

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.

F. W. SEABURY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c. &c. &c.
No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

J. H. WHITEHURST'S
ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.
GALLERIES.
207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likenesses taken equally well in all weather. aug 6

DR. PHILIP A. R. C. CORDON AND DR. H. P. RITTER, late of Washington City, D. C., having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their professional services in all its branches to the inhabitants of Elizabeth City and adjoining country.

je 5—tf

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory, and having engaged the services of competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description of Binding and style of ruling; and to bind magazines, music and printed books of every kind in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States; and it is hoped that a generous public will patronize and sustain this enterprise, which has been so long and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.

☞ Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.

Norfolk, oc 25

CABINET MAKING.

WE the subscribers having purchased the CABINET ESTABLISHMENT of CALEB SYKES, with his entire fixings, materials, and stock of READY MADE FURNITURE, and having secured the services of competent and experienced workmen, they beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish or make to order any article in their line upon the most reasonable terms, upon the shortest notice, and in the highest finish and most approved patterns.

We are determined that our work shall lose nothing by comparison with the best northern manufacture, either in style, beauty or skill, and we therefore appeal to the public for not only a continuance, but an increase of the patronage that has been extended to our predecessor.

Metalic and other Coffins furnished upon the shortest notice.

T. PARR & CO.,
jy 18, 1854 Eliz. City, N. C.

ACCORDEONS.—The subscriber has just received a lot of 8 keyed accordeons, which he will sell low.

je 6 A. H CURRAN.

IN store and for sale by the subscribers, 25 bls. Crushed, Granulated and Clarified Sugars; also Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars.

WHITE & LAVERTY.

E. City, my 15, 1854.

SWEET MUSIC.—A great variety of Songs, Polkas, Waltzes, Duets. Also several Glee Books, for sale by

ap 22 WM. T. HINTON.

MOLASSES, Coffee, Flour, Meal, Tobacco, Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Pulv. Sugars, Sperm, Adamant and Tallow Candles, Pepper, Spice, Salaratus, Starch, Copperas, Soap, and indeed everything to be found in a regular Grocery Store, just received and for sale at very low prices by

WM. T. HINTON,
Broadwater Street,

SALT! SALT!

JUST received 1,200 bushels Turks Island Salt, and 200 sacks Ground Allum Salt, for sale by

Sept. 19 W. T. HINTON,
Broadwater St., E. City

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. HARWOOD,
AGENT,
SUCCESSOR TO C. BURRUSS,
No. 24, East Main street, 6 doors above Messrs. Bloodgood & Co., Norfolk, Va., and 6, High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Candies, fine and common Cakes, foreign and domestic green, dried, preserved, brandied, crystalized and pickled Fruits, Licorice, Jujube Paste, Lozengers, Gum Drops, Cocoa, plain and sweet Chocolate, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, Jelly, Ice Cream, Frozen Lemonade, fine and fancy Soaps of every description, Olive Oil, Bay Rum, Mustard, Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, cured and ground Spices, Sardines, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, anchovie paste, Honey, Brazil, Havana and Pulverized Sugar, Mason's Blacking, foreign and domestic Segars, Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Maccaroni, Vermicilli, Slates, Slate and Lead Pencils, Marbles, Looking-Glasses, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, Combs, Fans, Tooth, Shaving, Hair, Crumb, Cloth, Blacking, and Whitewash Brushes, Cologne and Perfumery, Ox Marrow, Macassar Oil, Gold Ink, Hair Dye, Courting and Playing Cards, Dominoes, Dice, Draft Boards, Willow Chairs, &c., Wooden Ware, Whisps, Brooms, Baskets, Bird Cages, French and German Toys and Fancy Goods, Wine and Porter Bottles, Fireworks of every description, Vases, Mantle and other ornaments, Dog Collars and Muzzles, Butter Prints, Lemon Squeezers, Ice Bowls, Faucets, &c, &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in Virginia for the cash, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all bills over $5.

☞ Orders from the country accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent.
ap No. 24 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

TO THOSE IN WANT OF IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS &c.

I CALL their particular attention to my large and varied assortments. My stock of iron is very large, comprising all sizes suitable to the wants of Blacksmith's, Farmers, and others.

Blacksmith's Tools of every description.
Springs, Axles, Cart and Waggon Boxes.
Fifth Wheels, Horse Shoes.
Horse Shoe Nails.
Cut and Wrought Nails.
Cut and Wrought Spikes.
Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, and many other articles invaluable to Mechanics, too numerous to mention, can be found in quantities to suit purchasers.

My Stock of Agricultural Implements is now complete, the largest collection to be found in the State, such as

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines,
Corn Shellers, Farming Mills.
Corn and Cob Crushers.
Straw Cutters, Hominy Mills.
From 2 000 to 3,000 Plows,
Harrows, Cultivators.
Wire Grass Exterminators.
Plow Castings.

A large vari

PROSPECTUS—1854-5.

THE GLOBE,

The Official Paper of Congress, and Newspaper for the People.

Lord Brougham, in his "Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the time of George the Third," gives some remarkable examples, showing the great loss sustained by England in the history of its statesmen, and of its national progress, through the imperfect state of parliamentary reporting in former times. He opens his life of Lord Chatham thus:

"There is hardly any man in modern times, with the exception perhaps of Lord Somers, who fills so large a space in our history, and of whom we know so little, as Lord Chatham; and yet he is the person to whom every one would at once point, if desired to name the most successful statesman and most brilliant orator that his country ever produced. Of Lord Somers, indeed, we can scarcely be said to know any thing at all. That he was a person of unimpeachable integrity, a judge of great capacity and learning, a firm friend of liberty, but a cautious and safe counsellor in most difficult emergencies, all are willing to acknowledge. But the authority which he possessed among his contemporaries, the influence which his sound and practical wisdom exercised over their proceedings, the services which he was thus enabled to render in steering the constitution safe through the most trying times, and saving us from arbitrary power, without paying the price of our liberties in anarchy and bloodshed; nay, conducting the whole proceedings of a revolution with all the deliberation, and almost in the forms, of an ordinary legal proceeding, have surrounded his name with a mild yet imperishable glory, which, in the contrast of our dark ignorance respecting all the particulars and details of his life, gives the figure something altogether mysterious and ideal. It is now unfortunately too late, by supplying this information, to fill up the outline which the meager records of his times have left us. But it is singular how much of Lord Chatham, who flourished within the memory of the present generation, still rests upon vague tradition. As a statesman, indeed, he is known to us by the events which history is recorded to have happened under his administration. Yet even of his share in bringing these about, little has been preserved of detail. So, fragments of his speeches have been handed down to us, but these bear so very small a proportion to the prodigious fame which his eloquence has left behind it, that far more is manifestly lost than has reached us; while of his written compositions but a few letters have hitherto been given to the world.

"The imperfect state of parliamentary reporting is the great cause of this blank."

What Somers and Chatham have lost in fame by the oblivion of all the masterly efforts of their minds which, wielding the power of Parliament, conducted the march of the government during their connection with it, the history of the nation has also lost for want of the vigor and variety, the clearness, the freshness and beauty with which its events and their causes might have been preserved in the luminous eloquence of its orators!

The great men who conducted our Revolutionary struggle in the Continental Congress have left no history behind them of the views and events which had their birth in their debates, except in the meager formula of a journal. The fervid feeling of the hour, the impelling circumstances, the argument, the eager controversy which set the subject in every variety of light, passed away with the breath that gave them utterance; and men who were not surpassed, in the opinion of Lord Chatham, by "the master statesmen of the world," have bequeathed to posterity nothing of the eloquence which guided our National Councils but "the shadow of a name."—Recent publications show how graphic history becomes when the actors in it speak for themselves, and events as they emerge stamp themselves on its page. Congress has now taken care that this sort of genuine history shall fail from the press, full and perfect, day by day; and thus every public man will make his own history, and blend it imperishably with that of his country.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix is so voluminous that it can only be read by our busy countrymen partially during its progress. Some are interested in one measure, some in another. Different sections look for the most part to the action of their several representatives—the concerns of one frequently possessing no interest for the rest—and amidst the mass it is difficult for each section, or individual, to get at the special matter most interesting to them. To obviate this, and enable all to get at a glance a general view of the entire proceedings of Congress, and to fix their attention on what suits their particular views, I will publish in future, in addition to the Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe and Appendix, a TUESDAY'S CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE containing a brief of each day's debate on every important subject discussed during the preceding week, arranging the names of the speakers pro and con., and presenting the points discussed and leading arguments on each side, somewhat in the mode in which forensic briefs are prepared. This paper I will send gratuitously to every subscriber to the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and to those who may consider this summary sufficient without them, the subscription price will be two dollars per annum.

The brief synopsis of debates will fill but a small part of the contents of this large weekly sheet. It will contain every important item of foreign and domestic news which can be gleaned from the daily prints during the week, together with that which may be brought by telegraph, at the moment of going to press. It will contain, besides, the interesting miscellany which is given in the Daily Globe, and the Washington gossip of the letter writers, extracted from the different newspapers which employ them, whenever they shall be esteemed of such import as to interest the readers of the Globe, and bear such probability on their face as to warrant their insertion.

As this weekly paper will be sent to all the subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, it will certainly have a more general circulation than any other newspaper in the United States, and will, therefore invite advertisements from every section of the Union, especially the wholesale merchants in the great cities which will give it additional interest with business men everywhere.

The DAILY GLOBE will be printed on a double royal sheet, twice a day during the sessions of Congress—at eleven o'clock, a. m., and five p. m.; and once a day, at five o'clock, p. m., during the recesses, at five dollars a year for either the morning or evening edition. The evening edition is the one most suitable for subscribers who live out of this city, as it will contain, besides the full proceedings of Congress of the day before published in the morning edition, a full synopsis of those of the day, together with the newsboy telegraph, and from other sources, up to the hour that it is put to press. It will contain, also, all laws and joint resolutions passed by Congress.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will also be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be made up of the proceedings of Congress, and the running debates as taken down by the reporters. The Appendix will contain the Messages of the President of the United States, the Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, such speeches as have been withheld by Members of Congress for revision, and all the laws and joint resolutions passed during the session. A complete index will be made soon after Congress adjourns, and sent to all subscribers for the work. Should any numbers fail to reach subscribers, they will be sent to them, without charge, whenever they advise me what numbers they have not received. Subscribers should be careful to file all the numbers received, as the complete work will be found to be very valuable to them, and the expense of furnishing missing numbers very expensive to me.

The debates of Congress are now as fully and as faithfully reported in the Congressional Globe as those of any other legislative body in this or any other country; and yet they are sold to subscribers for one-sixth of what any other debates are sold for in this country, and one-eleventh of what the debates of the British Parliament are sold for in England, where paper, reporting, type, and type-setting are, each and all, much cheaper than in this country. The liberal subscription by Congress enables me to sell the debates so low. And Congress, for the purpose of enabling the people to obtain them at as low a rate as they can be afforded, passed the following joint resolution, authorizing them to go free by mail:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the second session of Congress, the congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage:

Approved, August 6, 1852.

Tuesday's Congressional Globe will be published every Tuesday, and contain all that is promised above. It will be commenced on a double royal sheet, but if that shall be found not to be large enough to contain all the matter, then it will be enlarged.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Daily Globe one year, $5 00
When taken for a less time, the price will be fifty cents a month.
For the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the coming session, $3 00
Where bank notes under $5 are prohibited by law, or cannot be readily obtained, I will send two copies for $5, four for $10, and so on at that rate.
For Tuesday's Congressional Globe one year, $2
For six months, 1

Subscriptions for less than six months will not be received.

An order for any of the papers must be accompanied by the money for it, else the paper will not be sent. Bank notes current where a subscriber resides will be received at par.

The Daily Globe, which will contain all the proceedings of Congress, will be sent to the papers that copy this prospectus as often as three times before the meeting of Congress. Those who publish this prospectus should send a paper directed "Daily Globe, Washington, D. C.," so marked with a pen as to direct attention to it.

I desire to employ agents who can produce good recommendations, to obtain subscribers.

JOHN C. RIVES.

Washington City, October 12, 1854.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

IN presenting ourselves to our patrons and the public at this time, we again have to acknowledge our obligations for the friendly and liberal manner in which we have been sustained. At no time of our business career, which is now of three years' standing, have our prospects been more flattering. We always have and ever shall endeavor to square our business principles by justice, equity and truth. We are well aware that a prosperous and respectable business cannot be done unless inducements are offered; these we have offered, and will continue to offer. We desire to prosecute our business in such a manner as to give pleasure and satisfaction to ourselves as well as essential advantages to the community at large. We much regret that circumstances have prevented us from establishing facilities such as the present wants of our customers and the public demand. We have been and are continually doing what our position and resources will warrant in perfecting our means of supply, appropriating annually a reasonable proportion of our net profits for that object; we being determined that our establishment shall not degenerate for the want of care and attention, and fall over be the most thorough and perfect of its kind in this state.

If life and health are permitted, and success attend our exertions, we hope to be able to show a establishment in a few years that will be an honor to ourselves and a monument to the good old city that gave us birth.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
aug 15 Union st., Norfolk, Va.

FAMILY GROCERY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE RESPECTfully to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has purchased the interest of his late partner and will hereafter conduct the GROCERY BUSINESS in his own name.

He will continue to keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Family Groceries—Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Butter, Molasses, Cheese, Soap, Candles, &c., &c., including every article usually to be found in a well kept Grocery establishment, together with a full and choice supply of Confectionaries, Preserves, Fruits, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., to all of which he respectfully calls the attention of those in want, with the assurance that no pains will be spared on his part to furnish such articles and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

He especially solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, as well as that of the public generally.

je 27 S. S. DAVIS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, Fall Term, 1854.

Pursuant to order, notice is here given that there will be held at the Court House in Elizabeth City in the county aforesaid, a Special Term of the Superior Court on the THIRD MONDAY in December next, to try the Civil and Equitable Causes there pending; therefore all persons having business in said Term of said Court, and all witnesses subpœnaed to give evidence in said causes are hereby required to attend.

Witness F. M. Charles, Clerk of said Court, at office the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September in the 79th year of our Independence, A. D. 1854.

nov 7 F. M. CHARLES, Clerk.

CARPETING, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD of informing his customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall supply of all kinds of goods in his line of business, which will be found not to be surpassed in point of quantity, quality or cheapness by any other establishment in Virginia or elsewhere.

His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Velvet Tapestry, Brussels,
Old style Brussels, Three ply, Ingrain and Venetian.
Carpeting, of the most approved styles and colors, with Rugs to match.
Brocatel, Satin de Laine,
Silk and Worsted Damasks for Cornices, and the largest stock in the city.
Lace and Muslin Curtains, either by the pair or yard, all of which he will sell at the lowest market prices, or make up to order either for town or country.

OIL CLOTHS.

A very large stock of all widths, and at all price from 50 cents to $1.37 per square yard,

Paper Hangings, stock large and full, with Border, Fire, &c.

Transparent Shades, Furniture Oil Cloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c., with many articles Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call, for we will sell cheap. W. A. WALTERS
oc 5 No. 26, Main street, Norfolk, Va

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
KNOW NOTHINGS.

WHILE THE KNOW NOTHING PARTY are sweeping everything before them, I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public at large, to the fact, that I have purchased the interest of my late partner Mr. Brite, and intend carrying on the DRY GOODS and GROCERY business in all its various branches, at the old stand, on the corner of Main and Road Streets. I have just received from the North my

FALL & WINTER STOCK.

Consisting of every article found in a well regulated Dry Good and Grocery Store.

TO THE LADIES.

My stock of Ladies' Goods were selected with great care, and I flatter myself that an examination of them will please all who wish any thing in that line, both as regards quality and price. The Ladies, are requested to give me a call and judge for themselves. Where the stock is large I think it useless to enumerate. Suffice to say that I have a splendid assortment, from Calico at 8 cents, to the most magnificent Silks.

THE GENTLEMEN'S

Department is well supplied, and all can be suited from Kentucky Jeans to the finest English, French and American Broad Cloths and Cassimeres. I have also a beautiful assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and a fine assortment of Ready Made Clothing. As a village store is expected to have every thing in it, I have a good lot of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, and a fine set of Harness, all of which will be disposed of at a moderate price.

I have a large and fresh supply of all kinds of GROCERIES, in fact, there is nothing wanting by either Lady or Gentleman, but what can be found at JONES' on the corner.

I return my thanks to the citizens of the Town and country for their very liberal support since I first opened last Spring, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I will be happy at all times to show my goods to all who wish to examine them.

oct 17 M. C. JONES.

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50 BAGS and 4 Hds Nice Buckwheat, just received and for sale by
J. B. FEARING, & BRO.
oct 25—tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
BY R. H. STEVENS.

THE "Practical" has bought out the entire interest of WM. S. BUTT, and will continue the business in all its branches, at the well known stand of Stevens & Butt. It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the very liberal patronage extended to the late firm, and assure the public that no effort, attention or pains shall be wanting to render ample satisfaction and secure the continued confidence of a generous people.

My Spring Stock will be very large and beautiful having already received One Hundred and Forty-Two cases of Hats, embracing every variety and quality, personally selected from the largest Manufactories in the East, at the lowest rates, thereby enabling me to compete with Northern Dealers.

Merchants will find, (as they always have,) an assortment to suit their markets, as low as the same article can be had North.

The universal reputation of our inimitable Hat precludes the necessity of saying much on this point, it is known that our styles are unique, presenting a symmetry and great beauty, which are scarcely seen elsewhere.

MY SPRING STYLE

is the production of much thought, and is admired by every one of taste. My style for men is peculiarly adapted, and superior to any pattern out this season. I am now ready to furnish by quantity or otherwise Hats of my own make, that for elegance of finish, beauty of style, durability and cheapness are not surpassed by the most experienced of the trade. You are respectfully solicited to call early, and leave your orders with me,

☞ A few sets of Ladies Fur on hand, will be sold without regard to cost. Call soon and secure a necessary and cheap appendage to your costume.

R. H. STEVENS,
Practical Hatter,
No. 7, Market Square,
feb 14 Norfolk, Va.

FALL STOCK OF TIN WARE, STOVES, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MERCHANTS and dealers will find it to their advantage to call at our extensive establishment, where they will find the best and largest assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c., suitable for the city and country trade. Our facilities for manufacturing are extensive, our workmen are inferior to none in the country, our stock of goods equal to any demand, the quality of which needs no commendation, as it is well known we are desirous of making our establishment the great Southern Depot for Tin Ware, and will offer such inducements to accomplish that object. We will attend promptly to any orders we may be favored with. We ask attention to the following:

MERCHANTS' WARE.

Coffee Pots, 1 to 10 qts, plain and riveted
Coffee Boilers 2 to 10 do do
Covered Pails, pint to 20 quarts
Pans, 1 to 16 quarts; Wash Bowls, 3 sizes
Dish Pans, 4 sizes, round and oval
Sauce Pans, pints to 8 quarts
Milk strainers, plain and patent
Milking Pails, 3 sizes; Candle Moulds
Oval and square Bread Pans
Funnels, 5 inch; Nest Cups, ½ pint, pint and q't
Measures, gill to 4 quart
Oil Cans, ½ gal to 10 gals
Oil stands, 15 to 130 gals
Japanned Goods of every description.

IRON WARE.

Sauce Pans, all sizes, tinned
Tea Kettles, tinned and plain
French stew pans, fry Pans
SCALES—Tea, Counter and Platform Scales
LAMPS—Glass and Britannia, all patterns and sizes
STOVES for cooking and warming purposes, the latest and most approved patterns, a few of which we name—
Buck's Patent Morning Star
American Union: Girard Air Tight
Home Air Tight: Odd Fellow; Ætna
Wm. Penn; Crystal; Peerless; Parlor Cook

A variety of patterns suitable for hotels, offices, stores, chambers, &c., and hundreds of other patterns to which we invite your particular attention.

Hot Air Furnaces and Heaters of every description put up at the shortest notice.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
sept 12 Norfolk, Va.

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,

NO. 26, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.

ALSO,

Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 16-4 wide.

Door Mats of every description, Stair Linen.

And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.

OIL CLOTHS

of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS

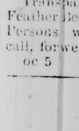
of every description, such as Silk and Worsted Damasks, Satin DeLaine, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c., with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimp and Galoons, Cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin Curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.

The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about

PAPER HANGINGS

or Wall Paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to Colors, Patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazards, if purchasers can be found at any price. W. A. WALTERS,
oc 19 No. 26 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

J. B. DYER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,



RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

of the finest quality, which he is prepared to make up to order at the shortest notice in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. Also, a choice stock of gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Thread Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, and every other article belonging to a gentleman's wardrobe. He invites the attention of gentlemen to his stock, with the confident assurance that he will be able to give entire satisfaction in the style, quality and price of his goods.

J. B. DYER,
Merchant Tailor,
my 23 E. City, N. C.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN THE stand lately occupied by THOMAS BANKS, at WOODVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has now, and will constantly keep on hand, a heavy and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy Articles, &c., which he will sell upon the most accommodating terms. It is not deemed necessary to enumerate the various articles that go to make up a complete stock of everything pertaining to a large country store—but I pledge myself to supply all demands for Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Saddles and Bridles, Guns, Watches, Breastpins, &c., &c., in infinite variety, of quality and upon terms that cannot fail to please.

Having made Woodville my permanent place of business, the patronage of the surrounding country is respectfully solicited.

je 21 JAMES A. WOODARD.

NOTICE

THE subscriber has just erected in connection with his HOTEL, the largest and best STABLE in the State, which is served by as good hostlers as are to be found. He is now prepared to accommodate comfortably three hundred horses. Visitors will find their horses well cared for and attended to, and drovers will have every advantage and facility for keeping and shewing their stock.

T. G. VAUGHAN,
Centreville, N. C.

MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PALPITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED—HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same TESTIMONY.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

CAPON BRIDGE, }
Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854. }

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days; it seemed as though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health to my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture; the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,
ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

I do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely recommend the above statement to be correct.

E. P. COOPER, Postmaster,
Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.

☞ Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.}
Portsmouth, Va., Aug., 18, 1851. }

MR. J. E. BOUSH.—Sir, While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours.
VERNON ESKRIDGE,
Chaplain U. S. N.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
LIVER COMPLAINT. DEBILITY.

Extract from James Harris, Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AD EYES.

Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq., Loudon county, Va.

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the nervous system; loss of appetite; complexion sallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 76 Pearl st., was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Jarret Plummer, 168 East Baltimore st., suffered with this disease intensely six years; could not sleep; dreadful ulcers formed on his limbs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physicians pronounced him incurable; but Hampton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

A boy in the family of Hon W. P. Thomasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eyelids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASE, &c.

Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Baltimore Custom House, suffered with these complaints for 18 months, with both body and mind seriously affected. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE is the great purifier of the blood by its mild but powerful action on the stomach, Liver and Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung affections, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Breast, Side and Back, Neuralgia, Fistular Piles, Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility; with all diseases arising from impure blood, and as a Female Medicine it has no equal.

Sold by Dr. L. K. SAUNDERS, Elizabeth City; MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. je 6

THE ONLY INFALIBLE MEDICINE KNOWN.

BURROW'S ELIXIR VITÆ.

THE original article in all its purity! Quick and powerful, its virtues are proverbial—so many instances having raised from the very verge of the tomb the subject of diseases in their most terrible forms, as testimonials of the most exalted character from individuals and institutions testify. In the descriptive circular may be found one from the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges of Norfolk. The medicines able to give RELIEF are numerous and valuable; but if persons are willing to suspend their use and submit to a course of ELIXIR VITÆ a cure at once can be effected in ordinary cases, only one or two weeks being required, and those regarded as utterly incurable only three or four weeks. It will thoroughly purify the blood. In scrofula, Rheumatism, Indigestion, &c., it stands alone. Its action on the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys is direct and efficient. Depraved humors in the circulation affect the vital organs. A course of two or three weeks will relieve the system of all morbid matter, a reaction ensues; an incontroliable appetite with high and vigorous health the result. In deep and heavy colds, that often end in a rapid decline, nothing is comparable. For mercurial and syphilitic diseases it is truly the only medicine known not leaving a vestige of the disease. Pursue the course above, unless the bones have commenced decaying. If so, at the end of three weeks suspend its use three weeks, recommence and at the end of three weeks the body will be restored to its original health.

Forwarded to any part of North or South America, England and the Continent.

Address all orders to JAMES T. HODGES, Norfolk, Va.

For sale in Elizabeth City by THOMAS C. VAUGHAN & CO. ap 25

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers having associated themselves together in the Coach manufacturing business, beg leave most respectfully to inform the public, that they have now and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES SULKIES, HARNESS, &c.

They have just received a fresh supply of materials, and are prepared to make up any of the above vehicles to order.

Repairing will also be done at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

All work done by the subscribers is warranted to give entire satisfaction.

J. T. McCOY returns his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their generous patronage in the past, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

JOSHUA T. McCOY
JOHN M. JENNINGS
mh 28, 1854—tf

NEW AND INTERESTING BOOKS
AT VICKERY & GRIFFITHS.

THE Iron Cousin; or Mutual Influence, by Mary Cowden Clarke.
This, That and the Other, by Ellen Louise Chandler.
An Art Student in Munich, by Anna Mary Howitt.
Atherton and Other Tales, by Mary Russell Mitford.
Life and its Aims, in two parts.
Wensley, a story without a moral.
Life in the Mission, the Camp, &c., by Mrs. Colin Mackenzie.
Tempest and Sunshine, or Life in Kentucky, by Mrs. Holmes.
Haps and Mishaps, by Grace Greenwood.
Greenwood Leaves, 1st and 2d series, by Grace Greenwood.
The Foresters, by Alex Dumas.
Light on the Dark River, or Memorials of Mrs. H. A. L. Hamlin.
Clovernook, 2d series, by Alice Carey.
Prismatics, by Richard Hayward.
Busy Moments of an Idle Woman.
Light and Shade, or the Young Artist, by Anna Harriet Drewry.
The Fawn of the Pale Faces, by J. B. Brace.
Harry Muir, a tale of Scottish Life.
Walter Lorimer and other Tales, by E. Sewell.
Calarar, or the Knight of the Conquest, R. M. Byrde.
Mellichampe, a Legend of the Santee, by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Partizan, a Romance of the Revolution, by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Yemassee, a Romance of South Carolina, by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Hero, and other Tales, by the author of Olive, &c.
The Romance of Abelard and Heloise, by O. W. Wright.
Helen Mulgrave, or Jesuit Executorship, an autobiography.
The Exiles, a tale by Talvi.
Our Parish, or Annals of Pastor and People.
Hame and its Influence.
Hypatia, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.
The Black Water Chronicle, by the "Clerk of Oxenford."
Vaconselos, a tale of the new world, by Frank Cooper.
Poems and Parodies, by Pheobe Cary, for sale at VICKERY & GRIFFITH'S City Book store, 19 Main st.
jy 28 Norfolk, Va.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
IN PLYMOUTH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of engaging in some other business, will sell at private sale, his Hotel and all the furniture thereto belonging, together with Four Lots attached thereto in the Town of Plymouth. The advantages of the location are very great, and to persons wishing to purchase, the inducements will be found superior to any others offered in any other town in the State.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time if desired, five negroes, two men and three women, all of whom are good servants.

sep 5 JOHN H. HAMPTON.

LASSITER'S HOTEL,
MURFREESBORO',
HERTFORD CO., N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the property formerly known as the UNION HOTEL, located in the West end of the Town of Murfreesboro', would respectfully announce, that his House is now open for the accommodation of the public. He has at present in progress extensive and costly improvements, which when completed, will render his House both commodious and elegant. His TABLE will be provided with the best that the country can afford; his Rooms will be properly furnished; his Stables, which are well constructed, will be in charge of experienced Hostlers; in short, the Proprietor will spare neither pains nor expense to contribute to the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JAMES H. LASSITER.
jan 3, 1854—tf

NEW STOCK OF
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,
JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to his new stock, just received of

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, CHARIOTEES, &c.

He has recently returned from a visit to the most celebrated manufacturing establishments in the country, where he supplied himself with all the modern improvements. He assures his old patrons and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all their orders with a neatness, elegance and durability, that cannot be surpassed. His stock of

HARNESS

is also highly attractive, and embraces a large and elegant assortment of Double and Single Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Whips, &c., OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLES. All of which will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms.

☞ Repairs of all kinds, in every department of his business, executed with neatness, fidelity and despatch, upon reasonable terms.

ROBERT WATKINS,
sep 7, 1852 Elizabeth City, N. C.

J. R. SMALL & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE
FURNISHING TIN, COPPER AND
STOVE DEPOT,
No. 6 Union Street, Norfolk.

THIS establishment, as large as the largest in the Southern States, and possessing facilities and workmen equal to any, can and will furnish any goods in their line as cheap if not cheaper than any similar establishment North or South.

Country merchants and dealers from Virginia and North Caaolina will please call and examine our stock. The well known superiority of our Ware renders needless any remark on its quality, farther than to mention the fact that it received the Premium at the late Agricultural Fair. dec 6

FIRE WORKS OF EVERY SHAPE AND SIZE.

OUR STOCK of Fire Works is complete, embracing the largest, cheapest and best assortment ever before offered in these cities, at prices which will defy all competition either South or North, viz:

360 boxes Fire Crackers retail price $2,25 cts per box, wholesale $1,80 cents,
250,000 Torpedoes, put up in Paste Board boxes, containing 10 bundles, 100 in each, 1000 in all, retail price $1, wholesale 80 cents
9,600 Torpedoes, put up in wood boxes, each contains 4,00, price 80 cents per M. at wholesale, don't retail this article.

Also every other kind of Fire Works may be found at our stores, at prices which are bound to please and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all bills over $5.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent,
Stores No. 24 Main street, Norfolk; E. City and Plymouth, N. C.
nov 7

GRANT'S
PATENT PREMIUM GRAIN CRADLES.

THE subscribers are sole agents in this city for these superior Cradles. Farmers in want of a good article, can safely rely on strength and substantial, as well as light and easy cutting implements. The fingers are bent from young white oak and hickory, and have set screws for adjusting the Fingers to the Sneath. By this arrangement they can be altered in less than a minute, and no danger of losing wedges, &c., which are generally used on the common article. Each Finger has a separate wire running through the Sneath, making it strong and independent of the other. We can safely recommend them as being the best CRADLE ever offered to the public. We have been selling them for two seasons past, and our sales are increasing each year to a considerable extent. Our supply for the ensuing season will be received direct from the maker, and Patentee, and all orders (which should be sent in early,) will be filled at his prices.

The *BLADES* attached to these Cradles are made expressly for them, and under his supervision, so that they may not lose their reputation by an inferior blade.

Price for 5 Fingered $5 00
" " 6 5 25

These Cradles are of different lengths, to suit Wheat and Oats.

☞ Orders directed to us, will be filled promptly. When six or more Cradles are wanted for any one order, a deduction in price is made.

BORUM & McLEAN,
Manufacturers and dealers in Agricultural Implements and Iron,
No. 11, Water Street, Norfolk, Va.
my 29

LOOK! LOOK!!
A NEW STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, to which he calls the particular attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and the surrounding counties

His stock of Ladies Goods is very extensive and pretty, to suit the Fall and Winter seasons.

He has also laid in a very extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes of the latest styles an patterns suitable for the Fal and Winter wear

His stock consists of in part as follows:

Cloths of all colors and qualities.
A splendid assortment of Cassimeres.
Vest-Patterns of the latest style.
A fine lot of Shirts.
A good assortment of Calicoes of the latest style.
Shawls of the best quality and sizes.
A very extensive assortment of Hose for men, women and children.
Also an assortment of Hats
Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
White and Red Flannels.
A fine assortment of bleached and unbleached Cottons.
Linens of the best quality.
Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs.
Kid, Silk and Cotton Gloves.
Collars, Trimmings and Undersleeves.
Umbrellas of various qualities and sizes.
Prasols, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

He has also on hand an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, which will be sold very low.

He respectfully invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any one else in his line of business.

All he asks is a call, and they can see for themselves.

A. T. WOODLEY & Co.
Road street, E. City. N. C.
sep 27th, 1854.

HERTFORD ACADEMY.
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.
D. BARCLIFT, Prin'l.

THE Trustees of the above named Institution take pleasure in announcing so the citizens of Perquimans and the neighboring counties that Mr. D. BARCLIFT has determined to continue the superintendence of the Female Department of this Institution, and that, as formerly, he will be assisted by Miss CAROLINE V. HARVEY, who has heretofore devoted herself to the Musical and other ornamental branches of female education.—Miss Harvey's proficiency in the French language, as also her talent for Music, is acknowledged; and under her kind, amiable, yet firm guardianship, parents and guardians may feel satisfied that their daughters and wards will receive an education which shall fit them for every duty of life.

For terms or further particulars, address the Principal or any of the undersigned Trustees.

TH. F. JONES.
WILLIS H. BAGLEY, } Trustees.
JOS. G. GRANBERY,
aug 29—8t

☞ Old North State copy till 14th October, and send bill to Trustees.

OREGON PEAS.

A VERY SMALL QUANTITY OF these superior Peas is offered for sale by the subscribers. They are the most prolific Pea ever cultivated.—one pint having produced the 2½ bushels which we have for sale—and in every respect more desirable than any other kind. Persons desirous of supplying themselves with seed would do well to call early.

J. B. FEARING & BRO.
E. City, Nov. 14—5t.

HERTFORD ACADEMY.
MALE DEPARTMENT.